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Monday, April 7, 1986
Chaitra, 17, 1908 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Monday, April 7, 1986/Chaitra 17,
1908 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues namely S/Shri Lalit Kumar Doley and C. Krishnan Nair.

Shri Lalit Kumar Doley was a Member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Lakhimpur constituency of Assam. Earlier, he had been a Member of the Assam Legislative Assembly in 1957 and 1962. He served as Parliamentary Secretary and Deputy Minister in the Council of Ministers in the State of Assam.

A well-known social worker, he took active part in the welfare of weaker sections of society. He also evinced keen interest in the promotion of agriculture.

Shri Doley passed away at Gauhati on 16 March, 1986 at the age of 59 years.

Shri C. Krishnan Nair was a Member of First and Second Lok Sabha during 1952-57

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and again in 1957-1962 representing outer Delhi constituency of Delhi.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Nair actively participated in the freedom struggle from a young age. He took part in Dandi March under Gandhiji and also in the Quit India Movement in 1942 and suffered imprisonment for several years.

A well known social worker, Shri Nair took keen interest in the welfare of weaker sections of the society.

Besides being a Member of Delhi Development Board and Textile Advisory Board, he was associated with several welfare and administrative organisations of the Capital.

Shri Nair passed away at Delhi on 5th April, 1986 at the age of 84 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while to express its sense of sorrow.

*(The Members then stood in silence
for a short while)*

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Duxar) : Sir, Mr. Charles Sobhraj has been arrested in Bombay. Though we congratulate the Government on this, I request you to direct the Home Minister to make a statement in the House.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

(English)

Expansion programme of Durgapur
unit of Hindustan Fertiliser
Corporation

+

*576 SHRI PURNA CHANDRA
MALIK :
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expansion programme of
Durgapur unit of the Hindustan Fertilizer
Corporation has been finalised and initiated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). There is no pro-
posal for the expansion of the Durgapur
Unit of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation
Ltd.

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :
Is it a fact that an expansion programme of
the Durgapur Unit of Hindustan Fertiliser
Corporation was finalised in 1977 and was
scheduled to be completed in December,
1985 ? If so, what is the progress of the
expansion of the plant ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : My
reply is very clear that there is no such pro-
posal.

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :
Is it a fact that though the factory has a
licenced capacity of 3.05 lakh tonnes of
urea, during 1984-85 it produced only 1.25
lakh tonnes of urea ? If so, what are the
reasons for such a bad performance ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir,
right from the beginning this plant is work-
ing at under-capacity and there are defects
which require revamping.

Establishment of National Institute
of Disaster Management in Andhra
Pradesh

*577. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra
Pradesh has suggested that the proposed
National Institute of Disaster Management
be located at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the decision taken on the
request of the Government of Andhra
Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA
MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal for setting up a
National Institute of Disaster Management
is still under consideration. No decision has
yet been taken as regards location of the
Institute.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir,
it is good that the Government is going to
set up a National Institute of Disaster
Management, but I want to know from the
Hon. Minister whether the Government have
enough technology to establish such an insti-
tute in India or whether the Government
is borrowing the technology from outside
the country and, if so, which are the
countries.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir,
even today the various administrative train-
ing institutions are giving training in
management of disaster but that is not fool-
proof. We want to create an institution
which can impart training to our personnel
in the management of the disaster, that is,
all sorts of natural calamities like earth-
quake, hailstorm, drought, floods, etc.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Does it also
include Teluga Desham disaster ?

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : No,
it includes the Congress disaster.

Sir, Hyderabad is a centrally located
place in Andhra Pradesh where we have a

number of national and international institutes like ICRISAT, CRIDA, NIRD, university institutions and many other institutes. So, there we have enough material for the management of disaster. Andhra Pradesh has got floods and cyclones as also droughts. Therefore, enough material will be available in Andhra Pradesh. So, I want to know from the Minister whether, in view of all the facilities available in Hyderabad, the Government is going to set up the proposed National Institute of Disaster Management at Hyderabad and whether any allocation has been made for this Institute during the current financial year and, if so, what is the allocation.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, there are a number of other States which also have claim for the location of this Institute. Similar claims are made by different States. I have letters from the Chief Minister of Gujarat, I have letters from the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. So, we have appointed a committee to decide about the location. This committee will go into the details of all the aspects and decide the location of the Institute.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Sir, there is need for this kind of an institute not only in regard to disaster management but about the practices that have come to be stabilised in various States in providing relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction of the areas and the people who suffer. Therefore, it would not be a bad thing to have such an institution in every State and on the top of it, there should be a Central institute also. Is the Government aware of the fact that there is an Emergency Council appointed by the FAO on proposals made by some of us some years ago, when Jagjivan Ram Ji was the Food Minister, that there should not only be some such institute but also there should be an Insurance Fund on the world scale as well as at the national and State levels.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, I forgot to reply a part of the question of the Hon. Member, Shri Reddy. The allocation is Rs. 25 lakhs for the year 1986-87.

So far as the question of the Hon. Member, Shri Ranga Ji is concerned, it does

not arise from this. It is a different issue altogether. But I would like to reply because recently we had a Revenue Ministers' Conference and in that Revenue, Minister's Conference many aspects were discussed about the disaster. One aspect was about the fixing of the norms, changing of the norms and imparting information about the climatic conditions and anticipated cyclones, etc. to the State Governments and to the lower formations. For that we appointed different working groups. One working group has been appointed to prepare the memorandum for the disasters like floods, cyclones, etc. and another working group for drought. Similarly, for norms also we have appointed a working group. For imparting information also we have a working group. So far as the establishment of such an institute in every State is concerned, the financial constraints are well-known to the Hon. Members and it is very difficult even to provide one institute in the country. That also takes time. So, it is very difficult to say at this stage about establishing institute in each State at present.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Thank you.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, he has referred to three States which have asked for such types of institutions. He has mentioned Gujarat. Which are the other States which have requested the Centre to have such an institution in their States? The Hon. Minister has already stated that a Committee has been constituted and that they are going into the details. May I know the terms of reference of this committee? By which time will they submit their report? May I know whether a decision on this issue will be taken in this year or in the next year?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have already said that 3 States have requested. Now, because this question is discussed in this House, I am sure that some more States will also come and claim about it. It is but natural that every State may want that it should be established in their own State. So far as the terms of reference is concerned, it is very clear that it is for the location only. The Committee will decide about the location. They will suggest a location. Then the third thing that the Hon. Member has asked is about the time limit. He asked what time limit we have given.

I think it is 3 months or something like that. But it will be a short period only within which they will submit the report about the location of the institute.

World Bank assistance for water supply scheme in Bihar towns

*581. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any scheme to provide drinking water and other facilities in Patna, Gaya and Ranchi with the assistance of World Bank; and

(b) the present position of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The project for augmenting drinking water facilities in Ranchi, Dhanbad-Jharia and Patna at an estimated cost of about Rs. 102 crores prepared by the Government of Bihar was posed to the World Bank for financial assistance.

(b) The project requires revision in the light of points arising out of preliminary examinations and observations of World Bank. The Government of Bihar has been requested to revise the project accordingly and confirm plan/budget provision in the 7th Five Year Plan and also sort out the issues raised by the World Bank.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : I would like to know from the Minister about one thing. Our claim is that we will supply safe drinking water to all the people. Sir, in Patna, there are places where the sewerage lines and the water mains are getting inter-mingled. There is lot of Jaundice cases and things like that.

I would like to know for how long they are working on this particular scheme of the World Bank. I know that it is going on for the last 10 years. The word 'preliminary' is still written here. So, I want to know as to how long it will take to finalise this scheme to give safe drinking water to the population.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a World Bank Project and the Bihar Government had submitted to us a scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 102 crores. This proposal was received in November, 1983 and it was in this connection that we took it up with the World Bank. Thereafter, the World Bank team visited Bihar and pointed out certain deficiencies. We again drew the attention of Bihar Government to those deficiencies but we are still to receive a report on that from them. So far as the question of the Hon. Member that we do not supply safe drinking water is concerned, the responsibility of supplying safe drinking water is that of the Central Government. As for Patna, we are supplying daily 110 litre *per capita* to the city at present which comes to about 139 million litres per day. Therefore, the quantum of water being supplied to Patna district is more as compared to Dhanbad and Jharia. As regards the point raised by the Hon. Member that the word "preliminary", is still there, we are continuously making efforts in this regard. The Government of Bihar has made a provision of Rs. 35 crores only in the Seventh Plan which is very meagre. The World Bank does not accept this amount as sufficient and the Bihar Government has said that they will be making some additional investment through the L. I. C. and G. I. C. Since there is a provision of re-investment in it, the Bihar Government will have to make a provision of Rs. 69 crores in the first phase.

{English}

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : What other facilities the Government is considering to provide for the weaker sections not only in Patna, but in other capital towns and major towns of the country ? In my question I have asked about "other facilities". So, I would like to know about other facilities from the Hon. Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : So far as people living in *Jhuggis* are concerned, we pay proper attention to the people belonging to the economically weaker sections and the

Central Government are fully seized of it. Even if we allot land to them, we provide them drinking water and other facilities there. Therefore, this is our constant endeavour to make adequate provision for that.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Vijaya Rama Rao, do you want to ask something about Patna ?

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Regarding drinking water.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you want to ask regarding that, I will not allow. Now, Mr. Sahu.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a reference to Patna, Ranchi and Gaya in the main question. The position about Ranchi today is that its population in 1962 was 92 thousand which rose to 3.5 lakhs in 1973 and at present it is going to cross 8 lakh figure. The Hon. Minister has stated that their Government was paying special attention to the economically weaker sections and Adivasis. I would like to request him to send a Central team to Ranchi, the big officers there.....

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You put the question. What do you want to know from the Minister ?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHIV PRASAD SAHU : I am putting the question. The big officers do get water supply there, but there is no proper arrangement for water supply in many *mohallas*. The colonies of the poor do not get water at all. Will the Hon. Minister arrange to depute a team to make an 'on-the-spot' study ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : There is a provision of Rs. 31.38 crores for the Ranchi Project from the Urban component and according to one estimate, our target is to

supply about 64 million litres of water by the year 1995. As of now, per capita supply of water to Ranchi is 73 litres which comes to about 108 million litres per day. Thus, there is no shortage of water there. Besides, the State Government has submitted a scheme for Ranchi for the Seventh Five Year Plan, which is receiving our consideration.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in response to the reply given by the Hon. Minister about the position of water supply in Ranchi, I would like to know whether rigs would be provided for boring in plateaus of Gaya district such as Fatehpur, Barachatti, Imamganj ? Such plateaus are there in Ranchi and Chapra district also where boring cannot be done through ordinary machines.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Rajasthan has no rigs at all.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH : Will the Hon. Minister arrange to provide rigs to these areas where people are clamouring for water and the rigs are in short supply so that arrangement for water supply could be made ?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, also include Rajasthan in it.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the main question relates to Jharia, Dhanbad and Patna and I have already made the position clear that the scheme submitted by the State Government is receiving our consideration.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister has stated that the Bihar Government had sent a blueprint of the scheme to the Central Government in 1983 and thereafter a World Bank Team visited those areas of Bihar. I want to know from the Hon. Minister what deficiencies were pointed out by the World Bank Team in 1983 and what are the reasons for inordinate delay in the implementation of this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the World Bank had written a letter on 26th September, 1984 in which they pointed out that firstly there was no Water Undertaking in Bihar which should now be set up; secondly, what would be the mode of re-payment of loan taken from the World Bank; thirdly, what method has been adopted for the resource mobilisation in the State and fourthly,

[English]

Clear demarcation of the roles of Bihar Sewerage and Water Supply Board.

[Translation]

They proposed that Water Undertaking should first be set up, and also asked as to what would be the nature of Coal Area Development Authority there? All these queries were received from the World Bank and the same were forwarded to the Bihar Government. The State Government is yet to reply to ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you think the people from Delhi would go and supply water to Patna and Ranchi in Bihar, it is not like that. The concerned State Government has also a responsibility to tell us as to how it is going to manage it. Our job is to approach the World Bank, and that we did. The World Bank told that such and such things should be done before the aid is given. The second thing is that the hon. Member should understand that the assistance by the World Bank is not provided in advance. Initially, the State Bank incurs the expenditure to be reimbursed later on by the Government. Thus, all these things are to be done by the State Government... *(Interruptions)*.

[English]

SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Sir, according to the Minister, nothing has been done so far in this respect...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let there be Half An Hour Discussion on this. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat. You give me in writing. I will see.

Shortage of Groundnut and gram seeds

***583. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is acute shortage of good quality groundnut seeds and grain seeds in the country; if so, the requirement *vis-a-vis* production of these seeds;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to end the shortage;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that a lot of adulterated seeds are sold to the farmers; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The quality seed requirement *vis-a-vis* production of Gram and Groundnut seeds during 1984-85 and 1985-86 are :

(Qty. in lakh quintals)

Year	Gram		Groundnut	
	Require-ment	Produc-tion	Require-ment	Produc-tion
1984-85	1.31	0.84	7.06	2.59
1985-86	1.24	1.03	5.86	2.62

(Estimated)

(b) Since the seed rates of these crops are very high and multiplication ratio is low, seed plot technique is being introduced to make the farmers more self-reliant. National Oil seeds Development Project and Centrally Sponsored/Central Sector Schemes on Pulses Development are in operation to increase the production of seeds of groundnut and Gram also.

(c) No such specific complaint has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the quantity of such seeds grown in each State—Gujarat, Karnataka etc.—with respect to pulses and oilseeds? Will he be able to tell me the quantity of such seeds grown in these States?

No. 2, has it come to the notice of the Government that there is a lot of disparity between the procurement price and selling price of these seeds? If so, let me know what is the difference? If it has come to the notice of the Government that there is disparity how is the Government going to solve the problem?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Sir, the Hon. lady Member has not stated about which specific year she wants to know the production of seeds in Gujarat and Karnataka. I have got the figures of different years and I can give them to her. But I would like to place it on the Table of the House so that you can use it for other purposes also.

So far as the difference in the prices is concerned—you asked about the difference in prices—there is some difference in the prices and there are reasons for it. We have to pay for the processing seeds. Then there are processing losses. Then we have to give commission to the distributors and dealers and the overhead of NSC and then transport costs etc. All these make the difference between the procurement and selling prices of the seeds.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : You should reduce it.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : I want to know whether, in view of the shortage of pulses and oilseeds in the country, the Government has received any proposal to start growing exclusively oilseeds and pulses in various States and whether the Government of India has given some incentives and clearance for such projects. I would like to know whether the Government have received such proposal exclusively to grow oilseeds and

pulses in each State provided the Central Government will assist in various measures.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : In the Seventh Five Year Plan, we have given priority to the dry land farming and particularly to the production of pulses and oilseeds. Our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has recently given an idea of establishing a Mission and we have Oil Mission already. Under the Nation Oil seeds project Schemes, there are schemes for the production of breeder seeds as well as foundation seeds and certified seeds for the producers.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Government is able to supply only 30—40% of the required quality seeds. In view of the importance of groundnut and grams, how long will the Government take to supply to the farmers the remaining 60—65% of the quality seeds which are needed by the farmers? What is the Research and Development Organisation doing to supply per cent quality seeds to farmers?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We are developing new varieties of seeds. There are three varieties of seeds, breeder seeds, foundation seeds and quality seeds. However in these areas, particularly the gram and groundnut, I say that the multiplication rate is very low. The multiplication ratio in case of groundnut is 1 to 8 and in case of grams, it is 1 to 16 and in others, it is very high. Our scientists are working on the new varieties of these seeds. Therefore, I say a special Mission is established by the Prime Minister on the production of oil seeds which will take care about the new varieties also. There are other research organisations in the state Universities as well as in ICAR.

DR. K. G. ADIYODI : The National Seeds Corporation is charging only 15% whereas the Coffee Board, the Coconut Board and all other Boards are charging exorbitantly for the seeds. Will the Government fix a norm and reduce the prices?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is the effort of the Government to reduce the price.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The seed multiplication ratio is very very low. That is

what the Hon. Minister has said. It is not new as far as our country is concerned. As regards oil seeds, we are not having the high breeds varieties in seeds. That is why, the seed multiplication ratio is very low. With regard to groundnut, it is 1.26 and with regard to gram, it is 1.28. There are research stations in our country.

As regards oilseeds, we are always short of them and we are also importing oil.

How long will the Government take to set up the National Oilseeds Development Project which is a Centrally-sponsored Scheme? How long will you take to make the country self-sufficient in oil seeds?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is very difficult to say specifically. But I can tell the Hon. Member, through you, that it will be done as early as possible and it is our effort to do it as early as possible.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Is it a fact that the Government of Karnataka has sent a scheme for production of oil in the command areas of *Ghattiprabha* and *Mala Prabha* projects and after the production they will hand over the seeds to the Central Pool? Also have they sought central assistance in this regard and if so what is the decision of the Government?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It will be examined.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a number of complaints have been received regarding supply of sub-standard seeds to the farmers which causes extensive loss of crops. Sometimes, the seeds do not even sprout. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the sources from which these seeds are purchased and what precautions are taken to ensure that sub-standard seeds do not reach the farmers? My second but important supplementary, which has remained unanswered, is that what is the price at which the seed is purchased and at which it is supplied to the farmer? You did tell the details regarding the cost but did not indicate the prices at which it is purchased and then supplied to the farmers.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : For enforcing quality and regular supply of seeds in the country, we have two provisions. One is the *Seedex* Act 1966 which is enforced in the country. During December 1983, the Government of India issued the National Seed Control Order under which the quality of the seed and the seed distribution in the country is regulated. There has not been serious complaints. There was a complaint for millet seeds last year and we are examining the issue.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWAR RAO : The reply of the Minister itself could not explain the shortage of this quality seeds and it is also rarely admitted that the present steps that are being taken to procure quality seeds in respect of these two items, are not sufficient. The production of oil seeds as well as grams for the last two decades remains stagnant. Will the Government take immediate steps to encourage the farmers to supply higher qualities of seeds, oil seeds and grams? Whether the Government will increase the procurement price of these seeds as an incentive to the farmers to supply more seeds to the Government till such time that you reach the target?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It is a fact that there is no major break through in oil seeds and pulses. Government has admitted it. Therefore, there are a numbers of schemes we have evolved to produce oil seeds and pulses in this country. So far as the incentive to the farmers are concerned, we have recently decided to give breeder seeds to them. It was earlier not given to the farmers and the producers. It was confined to the laboratories and to the organisations like the State Farms Corporation and the National Seeds Corporation. But now we have extended it to the farmers also so that they can multiply the breeder seeds into foundation seeds and foundation seeds into certified seeds. So, this is an incentive itself. So far as the prices are concerned, even today, the prices of the certified seeds are high.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Our country is self-sufficient in wheat, not because Government has given subsidy to the culti-

vators but they supplied them with high yielding seeds. Will the Government take necessary steps and active steps to supply the cultivators high-yielding ground-nut and gram seeds so that we can meet the demand of oil in the country.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : That is our effort.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my friend has just now asked about the supply of seeds. The farmer sows quality seeds, uses good fertilizer and works hard but sometimes it so happens that in spite of his hard labour the seeds do not germinate because of their inferior quality. If at all the seed germinates, it grows into a deformed plant. I want to know whether he has received any complaints in this regard; if so, what steps have been taken in this connection and if not, in the event of complaints in future what steps Government propose to take to see that the farmers do not suffer on this account ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : My senior colleague has just now asked what steps Government propose to take to check the supply of defective seeds. Its implementation is done by the State Government. Action is taken where the rate of germination is low or the germination is defective. In this connection, we have written to each State Government to ensure that such defective seeds do not reach the farmers. If such cases are reported, thorough investigations should be made and action taken thereon. Even at present, action is taken as the relevant Act has provision for taking such action.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Next Question, Prof. K. V. Thomas.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Question 584.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I suggest that Question 586 may also be clubbed with this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is the Minister ready to answer Question 586 also

along with this ? Can we club both Question 584 and Question 586 ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : No harm. Both are similar.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We take up both Question 584 and Question 586 together.

Import of deep sea trawlers

*584. **PROF. K. V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to import 500 deep sea trawlers; and

(b) whether the 1:1 *Pari Passu* clause is followed in the import of fishing trawlers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. However, it is envisaged to build up a fleet of about 350-500 deep sea fishing vessels in the near future through import as well as indigenous construction.

(b) Yes, Sir, A High level Committee of the Government has, however, recommended relaxation of this clause.

UNDP Aid for Fisheries

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*586. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :**

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special programme has since been chalked out to promote fishery industry in the country;

(b) whether under this programme fishing harbours will also be developed with the aid of United Nations Development Programme;

(c) the broad outlines of the proposal;

(d) the foreign exchange earmarked for the purpose; and

(e) the harbours which will be developed for the fishery industry during the next three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (e). A Statement is given below.

Statement

(a) Some of the important steps taken to develop fishery industry in the country are :

- (i) Survey of fishery resource potential in the Exclusive Economic Zone.
- (ii) Training of fishery operatives for creating a cadre of trained personnel for manning the deep sea fishing operations.
- (iii) Augmentation of deep sea fishing fleet through a judicious mix of indigenous and imported vessels.
- (iv) Providing of 33 per cent subsidy on the cost of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels.
- (v) Promotion of charter and joint venture programmes with foreign collaborators.
- (vi) Development of fishing harbours and landing and berthing facilities at small fish landing centres.
- (vii) Introduction of beach landing craft for the benefit of the traditional sector.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

(e) The following harbours are programmed for development during the next three years :

Andhra Pradesh

1. Kakinada
2. Nizampatnam

3. Bavanapadu

Gujarat

4. Veraval
5. Mangrol
6. Porbundar

Karnataka

7. Tadri
8. Mangalore

Kerala

9. Neendakara

Maharashtra

10. Sessoon Dock
11. Ratnagiri

Tamil Nadu

12. Chinnamuttom
13. Valinokkam
14. Pazhayar
15. Tondi

Orissa

16. Astrang

West Bengal

17. Digha

Pondicherry

18. Pondicherry

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : I congratulate the Government for having taken this decision even though it is very late ... (*Interruptions*) At least at this late stage the Government have decided to have a fleet of 350 to 500 deep sea fishing vessels. My question is this. Each trawler is costing about Rs. 1 crore. That is, this project will cost Rs. 500 crores. Our major shipyards like the Cochin Shipyards are facing a crisis due to lack of orders. Instead of importing these trawlers, will the shipyards be allowed to have modern technology so that these trawlers can be built in our own shipyards ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : That is what exactly the Government wants. At

present also we are encouraging our shipyards to manufacture more trawlers for the use of the country. At present there are 19 shipyards, but so far they have supplied only three trawlers during 1985-86. The progress is very slow. In the Seventh Plan they are going to perform better. There are certain constraints of the shipyards, particularly in the import components of the ships. They want that these should be 50 per cent whereas the Government has allowed 20 per cent. It is under consideration. The representation has been received by the Government, and the Finance Ministry is considering it.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Now for deep sea fishing, only the big business houses like the Tatas are entering into the field because only they can purchase foreign vessels along with Indian vessels according to the clause. In States like Kerala we have brought the entire fishing community under the co-operative sector. The Hon. Minister Shri Buta Singh himself has seen it. You are giving the fishing vessels, out-door engines and nets for the group of fishermen. My question is, instead of allowing the big business houses to go into the deep sea fishing, will you allow the co-operative sector in villages to take to the deep sea fishing ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Earlier, when I said ship-yards, it is shipyard for building the fishing vessels. It is a clarification.

So far as allowing the cooperatives in the deep sea fishing is concerned, we do encourage our fishermen to go for the deep sea fishing. Even at present our fleet is very small. Most of the boats are non-mechanised, traditional canoes and few mechanised boats are there. We now try to mechanise more traditional boats, so that they can have a better market. Cooperatives are encouraged and there are various institutions which provide loans and subsidies to these cooperatives. So, there is no difficulty. But it is very difficult for the small fishermen to go for the deep sea fishing and acquire trawlers because the resources are limited. Therefore, the co-operative is the only answer and we are encouraging the cooperatives.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in sub-para (v) of part (a) of his reply to my question No. 586, the Hon. Minister has stated: "Promotion of Charter and Joint Venture Programmes with foreign collaborators." In this connection, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether Government have signed an agreement with the Government of Denmark for improving the condition of fishermen ? If so, the salient features of the Agreement so reached and the names of the States in the country going to benefit there from and the extent of the benefit.

[*English*]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The Hon. Member has requested only for the Indo-Danish Fisheries Project which is at present in implementation at Tadri in Karnataka. The main components of this Project are that the project envisages construction of fishing harbour shore complex and building of 220 mechanised fishing vessels, development of fishermen colony etc. The total estimated cost of the project is 630.02 lakhs. The Danish assistance is to the extent of 37 million D.Kr. as agreed to by the Government of Denmark. The project is to be completed in seven years' time. The construction of harbour has reached about 80 per cent completion stage. About 25 fishing vessels have been constructed and distributed already. Work on other components is in progress.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government have taken a number of steps for the promotion of fishery industry in the Seventh Five Year Plan and these measures are especially meant for those States which have sea coast on their borders. These schemes are designed for the development of coastal villages. But I want to know from the Hon. Minister what special steps the Government are taking for the promotion of pisciculture in the States which do not have sea coast on their borders and what percentage of funds is proposed to be spent in these States during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The contention of the Hon. Member that the Central Government are giving assistance only to the coastal states is not correct. The Government are trying for the inland fishery development through the Inland Fishery Development and Fish Farmers Development Agency. Our total production is 28.59 lakh tonnes out of which inland fisheries' share is 10.82 lakhs. It shows that we are giving a lot of assistance to the inland fisheries. I have already told that we produce seed through F. F. D. I. We develop reservoirs and riverine fisheries. All these schemes are for inland fisheries, not for marine fisheries alone.

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir it a fact that the Government is importing a large number of DMC diesel engines for mechanised boats and has it come to the notice of the Government that many of these DCM engines are not going in the mechanised boats but are going into the ambassador cars and other vehicles ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The subject regarding import of engines is under the Ministry of Finance. It is not our subject. But we do encourage our fishermen to mechanise their boats.

SHRI A CHARLES : Sir, the fishing harbour in Trivandrum was taken up for construction 20 years ago and owing to a number of reasons this was delayed. Now, we are happy, that in 86-87 the harbour will be completed. But the expert committee stated that the harbour could be put to proper use only after the second phase i. e. the dry dock is also completed. The coastal fishermen of this area are suffering a lot and the Hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to visit the place during the last flood and he himself saw the hardship faced by the traditional fishermen in that area. Unless the dry dock is completed, even after 20 years of its completion, the harbour may not be put to proper use. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether in the Seventh Five Year Plan, the second phase costing about Rs. 5 crores will also be completed. If it is not possible to complete the project in the Seventh Plan, may I know when the second phase of work would be started in the Seventh Plan ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : It will be our efforts to do it early.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : In Madras city, sea erosion is taking place in the coastal area very fast. Nearly one Kilometre long Coastal area is eroded in North Madras. The fishermen are actually living within much anxiety and fears. Will the Government take immediate suitable action to prevent the sea erosion at Madras ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is a different issue altogether and it is taken care of.

SHRI N.V.N. SOMU : Sir, the question is concerned with the fishermen..(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is taken care of under our scarcity Division and we are already helping wherever there is an erosion by the sea. We have done it in Kerala building a wall along the sea. We have done it in Tamil Nadu also. Wherever it is to be done, Tamil Nadu also may approach through a Memorandum the Central Government and I will send a Central team to assess the situation.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Sir, in order to increase fish production, the Government is developing some fishing harbours. Sir, orissa has much potential in fishing activities. May I know from the Hon. Minister why the fishing harbour at Paradip has not been completed so far. We have been assured in this House in the last Lok Sabha that the fishing harbour will be constructed here. But I fail to know the reason for the delay and when the fishing harbour will be constructed in Paradip.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I know the concern of the Hon. lady Member about the Paradip fishing harbour. But this question does not fall under this question. It has nothing to do with it. But I would like to reply that there are certain difficulties. There is a lot of sand drift in the area and that has created some problems. Escalation of prices also is there.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I find from the answer that out of 18 harbours programmed for development in the next three

years, three are from Andhra Pradesh, namely Kakinada, Visakhapatnam and one more. I would like to know as to what is the amount set apart for development of these 18 harbours in the next three years.

What are the important ingredients of the development programme of the harbours.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The outlay in the 7th Plan for fishing harbours at major ports is Rs. 1700 lakhs and at minor ports Rs. 1800 lakhs. The outlays for each of the harbour are not with me at present. I can write to the Hon. Member separately.

SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Most of the mechanised boats supplied to the fishermen in Kerala were fitted with foreign engines like Yamah, Marna, Buck, Torpido and some Indian engines. The spare parts of the foreign engines are not available in the market. Will the Government come forward to arrange spare parts required for these boats ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We will try to give all possible help to these fishermen.

National Capital Region

*588. **SHRI P. A. ANTONY :**
SHRI JAI PRAKASH
AGARWAL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the National Capital Region;

(b) the specific measures taken to develop the peripheral towns of Delhi; and

(c) the measures taken to connect Delhi with NOIDA by construction of bridge over Yamuna in view of developing NOIDA as an important satellite township?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The NCR Planning Board has been set-up on 27th March, 1985 under the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985.

(b) The comprehensive NCR Plan which is under finalisation includes the schemes for the development of peripheral towns.

Central assistance of Rs. 17.43 crores has been released up-till-now for such schemes.

(c) NOIDA is connected to Delhi with the existing two bridges upstream and downstream of Friends Colony.

SHRI P. A. ANTONY : While we appreciate the proposed implementation of the National Capital Region Plan, there are so many other cities and major towns and capitals in India where the same problem exists. People who are unemployed in the villages are coming to major cities in search of jobs etc. Naturally, there would be slums and other difficulties. May I know whether the Government will have a similar scheme for all the major cities, towns and State capitals. If so, will the Minister clarify ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : Considering the magnitude of the problem, the Prime Minister has appointed a Commission consisting of the most experienced persons of India from different States and that Commission is looking into all the aspects of the metropolitan cities and other towns and they are going to submit their report after sometime and after we receive that report, we will see what we can do.

SHRI P. A. ANTONY : As I said, the people from the villages are coming to the cities, and slums start coming up. Because of inadequate educational and other facilities, even middle class people are also coming to the towns and cities for education etc. Will the Government be prepared to establish satellite towns and improve the educational and other facilities specially in the industrial areas ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : The question pertains to the National Capital Region, Delhi. This question asked by the Hon. Member pertains to other places. I can reply to any question pertaining to Delhi Capital Region, which is the subject of the main question. But so far as the question of other states and towns is concerned, there is a proposal, there is not only a proposal, but the

practice is already in vogue, viz, that even in small towns having a population of upto one lakh, the integrated development programmes are there. The Central Government gives assistance. State Governments send proposals. Regarding development of those towns also, we are very keen. So far as the question of metropolitan cities is concerned, you know every city has got its problem; Calcutta has got its own problem. Bombay has got its own problem. And about the problem of *Jhuggi Jhompri*, just as it is there in Delhi, so it is there in Bombay also. There are schemes for that also.

Our Prime Minister during the Centenary celebrations had given large amount of money for the metropolitan city of Bombay. Similarly, Calcutta and other places are also getting help from the World Bank. They are doing it. You know there is the constraint of funds. Whatever money we get as foreign assistance, and whatever money we could ourselves contribute, we are doing that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no development worth the name in the peripheral towns of Faridabad, Gurgaon, Sahibabad, etc. Power for these towns is not available for hours together and the condition of the roads is pitiable and there is no provision for the commercial markets there. Therefore, I want to know as to how you propose to develop the Capital Region? Going by the present speed, it may take one thousand years to develop the towns covered under the National Capital Region Scheme, because the Government have not been able to develop even the peripheral towns around Delhi so far. I want to know how much time would it take to develop these towns?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : A meeting of the National Capital Region Board was held in June, 1985. You know, this Board was set up only a year ago. The Chief Ministers of these States—Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, the officers of the respective States and the officials of our Ministry are represented on this Board. Each State had come out with their own proposals on the development of their respective States in the

meeting held in June, 1985. Haryana has submitted a proposal for Rs. 2,621 crores, Rajasthan for Rs. 208 crores and Uttar Pradesh has submitted a proposal for Rs. 756 crores. Now, this National Capital Region Board has evolved a scheme of Rs. 867 crores for phased development.

The Board has submitted an estimate of Rs. 90 crores for Palwal, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, etc. The second point you raised was about the development of towns etc. The development of any town is not possible as long as infrastructure is not available there. Therefore, the Board has kept a provision of Rs. 280 crores for telecommunications in the peripheral towns. The third requisite is National Highways. As long as National Highway is not there near the town, its all round development cannot take place. An amount of Rs. 97 crores has been earmarked for this purpose. Rs. 120 crores have been provided for regional roads. Then comes the development of priority towns. Hon. Shri Agarwalji wants that there should be development of peripheral towns. We have made a provision of Rs. 90 crores for acquisition of land to facilitate development.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : There is no development there.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : As for the towns you have mentioned, we have formulated a scheme involving an outlay of Rs. 867 crores and have submitted it to the Planning Commission. They have provided us with Rs. 35 crores only.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Problems in Implementation of Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984 in Orissa State

*578. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Orissa have brought to the notice of his Ministry some

problems and difficulties faced by it in the implementation of the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984 which come into force with effect from 24 September, 1984, particularly the insertion of new provision in the form of sub-section 3A under section 17 by the amending Act which stood in the way of taking over possession of the lands under acquisition as quickly as it was done under the original Act; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter and remove the various hurdles pointed out by the Orissa Government ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

The difficulties pointed out by the Government of Orissa in the implementation of the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984 are given below along with the clarifications.

(a) Sub-section (3A) in section 17 provides for tendering 80% of estimated compensation before taking possession. As at this stage awards are not finalised, it is difficult on the part of the collectors to ascertain the actual persons interested in the land and their exact shares in the compensation. Wrong payments cannot be ruled out. Abolition of this provision was requested.

Section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 refers to acquisition of land in cases of urgency and permits taking possession of the land before the award of compensation is made. In order to see that those who are deprived of their land get most part of the compensation immediately instead of waiting till the award is made, subsection (3A) was introduced in Section 17 by the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984 to provide that 80% of the estimated compensation is tendered and paid to the persons interested thereto before taking possession of the land. This sub-section (3A) also provides that where such payment is not possible under one or more of contingencies mentioned in section 31(2), which includes disputes

regarding title to receive the compensation or the apportionment thereof, the provisions of section 31(2) will apply and the amount shall be deposited in court. Section (38) added to section 17 also provides that if the amount of compensation awarded under section 11 is less than the amount paid under sub-section (3A) such excess amount paid unless refunded within three months from the date of Collector's award, may be recovered as an arrear of land revenue. Hence adequate safeguards are provided in the Act and the difficulty expressed by the Government of Orissa does not appear to be a genuine problem. There should be no difficulty in taking possession of the land under Section (17), even where there is difficulty in ascertaining the actual persons interested in the land and their exact shares in compensation, as in such cases the amount can be deposited in court. This was also clarified in the State Revenue Ministers Conference on 18th May, 1985.

(b) Due to delay in publication of notification under Sections 4 and 6 in two daily newspapers, the acquisition proceedings are delayed and the cost of acquisition also goes up. The State Government has suggested since public notices of the notification are given at conspicuous places and also by means of beat of drum in the locality, the publication in newspapers may be dispensed with.

After considerable deliberation, provisions have been made in sections 4 and 6 of the Land Acquisition Act through the amendment in 1984 to include publication of the notification or declaration of acquisition, as the case may be, in two daily newspapers circulating in the locality in which the land is situated, of which at least one shall be in the regional language. This provision is an additional mode of publication to see that the persons interested in the land to be acquired are made aware of the acquisition in addition to publication in the gazette and local public notice.

Allotment of plots under Rohini Scheme

*580. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons who got themselves registered with DDA for the allotment of land under Low Income, Middle Income and Higher Income Groups in Rohini Scheme in the Capital;

(b) the number of persons out of them who have since been allotted the plots in each category;

(c) the number of persons who are yet to be allotted the plots in each category;

(d) the reasons for delay in allotments; and

(e) how long it will take to allot the plots to all the applicants registered under each category ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) The details regarding the number of persons belonging to various categories who got themselves registered with the DDA for allotment of land under Rohini Scheme are as follows :

EWS/Janta	18,390
LIG	38,105
MIG	25,889

Total	82,384

(b) DDA has allotted 25,445 plots under various categories as follows :

EWS/Janta	10,522
LIG	10,157
MIG	4,766

Total	25,445

(c) The details regarding the number of registrants who are yet to be allotted in each category are given below :

EWS/Janta	7,868
LIG	27,948
MIG	21,123

Total	56,939

(d) and (e). Allotments of plots could not be made by DDA so far to the waiting applicants due to non availability of land. As soon as additional land is acquired and made available to DDA, the remaining applicants registered under the scheme will be allotted by DDA.

[*Translation*]

T. V. Centres in hilly and Backward Areas

*582. SHRI M.L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of low power Television centres functioning in the country whose construction cost has been entirely borne by the Union Government and the number of those whose construction cost was either shared by the State Government and the Union Government or their expenditure was entirely borne by the State Government indicating the State-wise details in this regard; and

(b) the programme of the Union Government in regard to setting up of the low power television centres in hilly and backward areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) The cost of all the TV transmitters functioning in the country has been borne exclusively by the Central Government.

(b) The Government envisage to extend TV coverage to hilly and backward areas by setting up, in a phased manner, adequate number of transmitters of various grades such as high power transmitters, low power transmitters and very low power transmitters.

[*English*]

Assistance to Madhya Pradesh under Rural Development Programmes

*585. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether assistance given under the National Rural Employment Programme,

Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and Integrated Rural Development Programme to Madhya Pradesh has been found to be insufficient to run the various Projects in the drought hit and hail storm affected areas;

(b) if so, what were the proposals of Madhya Pradesh Government for these schemes for the year 1985-86; and

(c) what are the proposals for the year 1986-87?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). NREP, RLEGP and IRDP are regular plan schemes and Central assistance under these schemes is distributed amongst States in accordance with prescribed formulae in the guidelines of these programmes. Assistance on this basis was given in the case of Madhya Pradesh. Any assistance required in the context of Natural calamities is given separately as advance plan assistance under scarcity relief.

(c) The provisional allocations proposed for the year 1986-87 under the programmes referred to above are as under :

	Amount (Rs. lakhs) (Centre & State)
NREP	3814.00
RLEGP	4114.00
IRDP	5073.61

In addition 1st half yearly instalment of additive resources in the form of foodgrains amounting to 41480 M. Ts. and 41480 M. Ts. has been given under NREP and RLEGP respectively. The cost of these foodgrains is fully funded by the Central Government. More foodgrains will be given later as per actual performance.

**Contracts for construction of houses
at Rohini**

***587. DR. V. VENKATESH :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of contracts for construction of houses at Rohini were accepted in 1985 though earlier their rejection was recommended on the grounds of the tenders not being competitive and rates being high;

(b) if so, the number and total value of such contracts and the total value of the rates in excess over the justified rates awarded for such contracts; and

(c) the action Government propose to take against the persons responsible for awarding such contracts ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Linking of problem tribal villages
with district headquarters**

***589 SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal to link problem tribal villages with the district headquarters by providing sufficient means of communication ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : Road Construction Programmes in tribal areas are undertaken by State Governments under the Tribal Sub-Plans as well as Minimum Needs Programme. Government of India has been providing some assistance to the State Governments under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with 100 per cent grant-in-aid to the State Governments for development of roads in tribal areas on a selective basis.

**Study in Dairy Development in non-
Operation Flood districts of
Maharashtra**

***590. DR. CHINTA MOHAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study by the Dairy Development Department in Maharashtra reveals that milk production in non-Operation Flood districts is better in all respects as compared

to Operation Flood districts, particularly from the angle of investments and expenditure required and if so, the results of comparative studies made in Maharashtra and Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether a similar study is being or has been made in other States; and

(c) if the results of such studies confirm the better results, whether Government propose to revamp the working of Indian Dairy Corporation-National Dairy Development Board ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Dairy Development Department in Maharashtra and the State Government of Gujarat have not undertaken any such study in their respective States.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Auction of commercial land in Laxmi Nagar

*591. **SHRI H. A. DORA :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority auctioned commercial land in Laxmi Nagar District Centre, East Delhi in 1983, including one to Standing Conference of Public Enterprises/Public Enterprises Services Association;

(b) whether the money was paid by the Public Enterprises Services Association in 1983-1984 and possession of land given to it;

(c) whether the Public Enterprises Services Association is not able to start construction despite submission of its building plans to DDA in April, 1983; and

(d) the causes of delay on the part of the DDA in conveying approval to building plans ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) No plot of land in the Laxmi Nagar

District Centre was auctioned by DDA in the year 1983. However, a plot of land in the District Centre was allotted by DDA to the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises/Public Enterprises Services Association in 1983.

(b) The allottees deposited a sum of Rs. 5,59,30,000.00 being 25 per cent of premium. The possession of the plot was handed over on 1st March, 1985.

(c) and (d). Although the Public Enterprises Services Association had submitted their building plans to DDA on 15.4.85, connected documents relating to ownership etc. were submitted by them at a later stage. The plans could not be sanctioned by DDA so far as the implementation of the building proposal is subject to the approval of the overall plan of development of the District Centre, Laxmi Nagar by Delhi Urban Art Commission. The Delhi Urban Art Commission in their meeting held on 17th January, 1986 has approved the comprehensive plan subject to the working out of certain details.

Allotment of I. P. Stadium

*592. **DR. A. K. PATEL :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of parties/individuals to whom the Indraprastha Stadium at Delhi was allotted during the last three years and the current year alongwith the rate of rent in each case;

(b) whether there was any concessional rate charged in any case; if so, the guidelines in this regard; and

(c) whether there are some arrears in some cases still to be paid; if so, the names of parties and the amount involved in each case and the steps taken to realise the dues ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) The names of parties/individuals to whom the Stadium was allotted during the period in question are given in Statement-I below.

(b) Concessional rate of the rent was charged in respect of the following 3 organisations :

(i) Vishave Sindhi Samaj

(ii) Mointoring and Implementation Committee C/o Congress Centenary (1985) Celebration Committee

(iii) All India Momin Conference. The allotments have been made strictly as per rates given in the terms and conditions of the allotment of Stadium.

(c) Names of parties, amount recoverable and steps taken to realise the dues are given in Statement-II below.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Period of Allotment	Rate of Rent
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Kala Mandir Charitable Society, Chawri Bazar Delhi.	19.3.1983 (Half)	Rs. 70,000/-
2.	M/s Lions Club, Vasant Vihar, Delhi.	20.3.1983 (Half)	Rs. 50,000/-
3.	M/s Peerless Gen. Fin. & Investment Co.	12.2.83 to 13.2.83 (Half)	Rs. 1,02,600/-
4.	M/s Saraswati Music College.	20.2.83 (Full)	Rs. 1,32,800/-
5.	M/s Rajendra Charitable Trust M/52 A, Con. Place New Delhi-1.	7.3.83 (Half)	Rs. 50,000/-
6.	M/s Basketball Fed. of India.	22.6.1983 (Half)	Rs. 14,250/-
7.	M/s Delhi Wrestling Association.	26.7.83 to 31.7.83 (Half)	Rs. 1,28,000/-
8.	M/s Forum of Youth Social Welfare.	13.8.1983 (Full)	Rs. 1,02,000/-
9.	M/s Cricket Board of India.	17.8.1983 (Full)	Rs. 1,22,200/-
10.	M/s Institute of Engineers.	17.9.83 to 18.9.83 (Half)	Rs. 64,200/-

1	2	3	4
11.	M/s Indian Counsel & Agricultural Relations.	9.10.83 to 10.10.83 (Half)	Rs. 24,300/-
12.	Vishava Sindhi Samaj.	18.10.83 to 19.10.83 (Half)	Rs. 1,00,000/-
13.	Vishava Hindi Sammelan	28.10.83 to 31.10.83 (Half)	Rs. 1,59,600/-
14.	Delhi Gymnastic Association.	8.11.83 (Full)	Rs. 15,000/-
15.	Deptt. of Sports G.O.I.	3.12.83 to 4.12.83 (Half)	Rs. 3,700/-
16.	Indian Agriculture Research Inst.	12.12.83 (Half)	Rs. 38,000/-
17.	Teakwondo Feb. of India	28.2.83 (Full)	Rs. 22,500/-
18.	Universal Welfare & Service Dharam Panchayat Samiti.	15.5.83, 22.5.83, 29.5.83, 5.6.83	Rs. 1,56,000/-
19.	Deptt. of Sports, G.O.I.	15.2.84 to 21.2.84 (Half)	Rs. 12,950/-
20.	Secy. Rly. Cen. Board, New Delhi.	22.2.84 to 26.2.84 (Half)	Rs. 27,500/-
21.	Lions Club of India, New Delhi.	8.4.1984 (Full)	Rs. 1,28,000/-
22.	M/s Saraswati Music College.	13.5.1984 (Full)	Rs. 91,500/-
23.	Mahabir International.	15.9.1984 (Full)	Rs. 1,01,500/-
24.	Danish Gym. Display.	16.8.84 (Half)	Rs. 14,250/-
25.	Asian Freestyle Wrestling Promotor Association.	2,7,14,21 & 28.10.84 (Full)	Rs. 28,500/-
26.	Table Tennis Fed. of India.	19.12.84 to 23.12.84 (Half)	Rs. 9,250/-
27.	Deptt. of Sports, G.O.I.	10.4.84 to 12.4.84 (Half)	Rs. 12,550/-
28.	Sahitya Kala Parishad.	23.1.85 to 25.1.85 (Half)	Rs. 1,14,000/-

1	2	3	4
29.	Delhi Badminton Association.	26.2.85 to 4.3.85 (Half)	Rs. 25,900/-
30.	Anoop Enterprises.	23.3.85 (Full)	Rs. 1,22,800/-
31.	Lions Club.	28.4.85 (Half)	Rs. 55,000/-
32.	Monitoring & Implementation Comt. C/o Congress Centenary (1985) Celebration Committee.	6.5.85 (Half)	Rs. 62,500/-
33.	Saraswati Music College.	12.5.85 (Half)	Rs. 50,000/-
34.	Badminton Association of India.	15.9.85 to 22.9.85 (Half)	Rs. 41,200/-
35.	Delhi Olympic Association.	4.10.85 to 5.10.85 (Half)	Rs. 5,775/-
36.	P. Zonal Manager, L.I.C.	9.11.85 (Half)	Rs. 8,325/-
37.	Chairman Games Conduct Tech. Committee.	19.11.85 to 23.11.85 (Half)	Rs. 25,900/-
38.	Sports Authority of India.	14.11.85 to 18.11.85 (Half)	Rs. 16,280/-
39.	Delhi Volleybal Association of India.	22.12.85 to 29.12.85 (Half)	Rs. 29,600/-
40.	Elect. Trade & Technology Development Corp.	15.12.85 (Half)	Rs. 1,850/-
41.	All India Momin Conference.	3.12.85 to 4.12.85 (Half)	Rs. 1,14,000/-
42.	Chief Electrole Officer.	17.12.85 (Full)	Rs. 76,000/-
43.	M/s Youth Affairs & Sports.	1.2.86 to 2.2.86 (Full)	Rs. 1,32,000/-
44.	Table Tennis Fed. of India.	4.2.86 to 10.2.86 (Half)	Rs. 12,590/-
45.	Director Gen. C.R.P.F.	21.2.86 to 24.2.86 (Full)	Rs. 14,800/-

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of Function	Period of Function	Amount Outstanding	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi Wrestling Association.	26th to 31st July, 83	Rs. 1,31,380.00	A number of reference have been made to Minister, VC, EM(E) DDA but the amount still remain unrealised.
2.	Cricket Control Board for staging Lata Mangeshkar Nite.	17.8.83	Rs. 1,29,710.00	—do—
3.	Vishav Sindhi Sammelan	18th to 19.10.83	Rs. 87,165.00	—do—
4.	Secretary Congress Centenary Celebration Committee.	5th & 6th May, 1985	Rs. 5,500.00	Correspondance has been made with FM/VC/DDA vide this office letter No. 23 (333)/SE(E) III/IGS/DDA/Pt./1169, dated 9.7.85, for realising the balance payment of Rs. 5500/-.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chairman Games conduct Tech. Committee C/o Delhi Lotteries.	19th to 25th Nov. 85	Rs. 21,460.00	The case has been referred to LG for approval of payment for lottery fund from the office of CE(EZ). The VC-DDA has approved the case.
6.	Chief Electoral Officer counting of Ballot papers on 17.12.85.	17.12.85	Rs. 77,525.00	Correspondance has been made with the Chief Electoral Officer vide this office letter No. 23 (333)/SE(E) III/IGS/DDA/vol. II/465 dated 5.3.86 for payment.

[Translation]

Interim Relief to Working Journalists

*593. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the decision taken by the Indian Federation of Working Journalists to go on strike on not getting interim relief;

(b) if so, the details of demand of the federation and also of the difficulties being faced in its fulfilment;

(c) whether Government have taken any initiative in this matter; and

(d) if so, the details of initiative taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR : (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (d). the Indian Federation of Working Journalist had demanded interim relief of Rs. 300/- p.m. for all the newspaper employees irrespective of existing pay scale in May, 1985. Subsequently in another representation received in August, 1985, from the National Confederation of Newspapers and News Agency Employees Organisations, of which IFWJ is a constituent, demand has been made for an interim relief of Rs. 400/- per month to be paid from 1-1-1984. The Newspaper Employees observed One day's strike on 2-4-86 for early announcement of Interim relief. The question of interim rates of wages was referred to the Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalist Newspaper Employees soon after their constitution under the provisions of Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955. Their recommendations are still awaited. The Government have already requested the Chairman, Wage Boards to expedite their recommendations. As soon as the recommendations are received the same will be considered by the Government under Section 13A of the Act.

[English]

Delay in Construction of Vijayanagar Steel Plant

*594. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foundation stone of Vijayanagar Steel Plant was laid in the year 1973;

(b) if so, the progress made in the construction of the steel plant since then;

(c) the reasons for delay in the construction of the plant; and

(d) when the plant is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir, it was laid in October, 1971.

(b) Certain preparatory/preliminary works such as land acquisition, topographical survey, geophysical investigations, soil investigation etc. have been undertaken.

(c) Delay in the construction of the plant is mainly due to overall constraints of resources.

(d) The total plan provision in the Seventh Five Year Plan for new Steel Plants which includes the Vijaynagar Steel Plant is Rs. 10 crores. With this allocation, it would not be possible to take substantive steps for setting up the plant in the near future.

Project Report on Regulated Markets for Assam

*595. SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Assam State Agricultural Marketing Board has prepared a project report on regulated markets for Assam and submitted the same to his Ministry for consideration and for World Bank assistance; and

(b) if so, when the proposal was received by the Union Government and the stage at which the proposal stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Directorate of Agriculture of the State Government of Assam have sent a copy of project report titled "Regulated Markets Development Project on Assam" to this Ministry in December, 1985. However, neither the State Government of Assam nor Assam State Agricultural Marketing Board have asked for World Bank assistance for implementing the Project.

[Translation]

Adoption of Villages by Voluntary Organisations For Integrated Development in Bihar

*596. **SHRI KUNWAR RAM :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been formulated for adoption of villages by voluntary organisations for integrated development; and

(b) if so, the names of voluntary organisations in Bihar approved for this task ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). It is the accepted policy of Government to give all encouragement to voluntary organisations in implementation of programmes of rural development and increasing agricultural production. In Bihar, according to information available, voluntary agencies are running four Krishi Vigyan Kendras out of eight in that State. These Kendras are acting as focal points of promoting voluntary action in agriculture and rural development.

[English]

Quality Control in Agriculture Implements

5492. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have established some training centres/testing institutes to make the quality control in agricultural farm implements and machinery more effective;

(b) if so, the location of such institutes and subjects of training imparted in different States during the last two years; and

(c) whether Government propose to sanction such an institution for Orissa also, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Government of India have established three Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutes one at Budni (Madhya Pradesh) in the Central Region, other at Hissar (Haryana) in the Northern Region and third at Garladinne (Andhra Pradesh) in the Southern Region for imparting on-the-job training in selection, operation and maintenance of agricultural machinery and testing of the same. During Seventh Five Year Plan two more such Institutes one in the Eastern Region and the other in the Western Region are proposed to be established.

Emigrants During 1985

5493. **SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) number of emigrants during 1985, categorised by States of destination;

(b) break-up by professions;

(c) break-up by State of origin in India;

(d) break-up by port of exit;

(e) the total amount collected as deposit from the recruiting agencies during the year, the amount refunded to them during the year and the final balance in the hands of the Protector General of Emigration as on 31st December, 1985; and

(f) the income from these deposits during the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). the required information is given in the Statements I and II given below.

(c) and (d). This data is not being maintained.

(e) Security in the form of Bank Guarantees worth Rs. 1.59 crores has been deposited with the Protector General of Emigrants during 1985 and Bank Guarantees amounting to Rs. 26 lakhs have been released during 1985.

(f) As security is taken in the form of Bank Guarantee, the question of any income from it does not arise.

Statement-I

Destination-Wise Statement of Emigration Clearance Granted From January-December, 1985

Name of Country	Number of Workers
Bahrain	11,246
Iraq	5,855
Jordan	159
S. Arabia	68,938
Libya	2,449
Oman	37,806
YAR/PDRY	2,090
Qatar	5,214
Kuwait	5,512
U.A.E.	21,286
Singapore	201
Algeria	503
Others	1,776
TOTAL :	1,63,035

Statement-II

Statement Showing Profession Wise Emigration Clearance Given During 1985.

S. No.	Name of Profession	No. of workers
1.	Carpenter	15,059
2.	Mason	15,227
3.	Labour	53,278
4.	Driver	8,763
5.	Tailor	4,791
6.	Mechanics	3,772
7.	Technician	2,605
8.	Electrician	4,634
9.	Plumber	2,650
10.	Painter	2,678
11.	Steel Fixer	3,368
12.	Fitter	3,047
13.	Hospital Staff	1,205
14.	Operator	2,336
15.	Cook	3,269
16.	Welder	1,651
17.	Salesman	3,372
18.	Housemaid/Houseman	2,232
19.	Office Staff	2,168
20.	Engineers	537
21.	Foreman	420
22.	Others	25,973
TOTAL :		1,63,035

CLUSA Oilseeds Project

5494 DR. T. KALPNA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evaluated Cooperative League of United States of America's oilseed project vis-a-vis its aims and targets, year-wise, especially in respect of formation of growers cooperatives, payment of higher prices to farmers or remunerative returns to its farmers;

(b) the comparative incentive prices paid by CLUSA to its farmers and prices paid/received by non-members; and

(c) whether productivity of CLUSA's farmers has improved and if so, the details thereof for different oilseeds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) It is incorrect to call the National Dairy Development Board's (NDDB) project on oilseeds and vegetable oil as CLUSA oilseed project. In fact this project is being implemented with assistance from Cooperative League of USA (CLUSA) and the Cooperative Union of Canada (CUC) A joint team consisting of Cooperative

League of USA (CLUSA)/United States Agency for International Development/ Government of India/National Dairy Development Board evaluated this project in 1983 for its aims and objectives. The broad recommendations made by the team are given in the statement I given below. A Canadian review team also visited the project areas recently and the recommendations of the team are awaited.

(b) The farmers do not receive payment from CLUSA. The oilseeds growers Cooperative federation, the project implementing agency in the states, make payment to farmers. A comparison of market prices of groundnut with those at which purchases are made by the federations in different States is given below :

			(Rs./MT)
Gujrat	1983-84	Market Price	—4700
		Federation Price	—5237
Tamil Nadu	1984-85	Market Price	—4400
		Federation Price	—4436
Andhra Pradesh	1983-84	Market Price	—4300
		Federation Price	—4347
	1984-85	Market Price	—3980
		Federation Price	—4600
Maharashtra	1984-85	Market Price	—5085
		Federation Price	—5250

In case of soyabean in Madhya Pradesh last year the average market price went as low as Rs. 2400/MT but the federation procured at Rs. 2650/MT.

(c) the productivity of various oilseed crops in different States taken up for development under NDDB's oilseeds and vegetable oil project is given in the statement II. This project is being implemented in a few selected districts in these States. Other schemes of Central/State Governments are also being implemented for this purpose. Besides, the productivity of oilseed crops is also affected by a number of factors such as irrigation, diesel and power supply, weather conditions etc.

The NDDB's project has helped farmers to get more price for their oilseed produce by integrating production, procurement, processing and marketing of oilseeds and putting these functions into the hands of oilseed growers own cooperative organisations. It has thus induced the farmers to invest in the cultivation of oilseeds to get more income. It also arranges timely supply of inputs viz; seed, fertilizer and pesticides etc. for farmers.

Statement I

The broad recommendations made by the joint team consisting of Cooperative League of USA (CLUSA)/United States Agency for International Development/Government of India/National Dairy Development Board.

1. Procedure for licensing of processing facilities may be streamlined.
2. Centralised market analysis and forecasting functions may be developed.
3. The project strategy may be to stabilise year to year yield at a moderate level in rainfed areas rather than trying to substantially increase annual yields.
4. Society Secretaries should be given adequate training to perform their functions.
5. Where it is necessary to staff agricultural positions with non-agricultural candidates, intensive and formal training in agricultural subjects should be arranged for them.
6. There must be a firm commitment on the part of the State Government
7. State federations should be divided into geographical regions and the processing plants Managers should be given semi-autonomous jurisdiction within their area.
8. The movement of raw material or finished products across regions should be decided at federation headquarters.
9. Larger plants may be appropriate in irrigated areas where production, procurement and optimal capacity utilisation are more certain.
10. The State Federations should gradually reduce the use of NDDB procurement support and begin utilising to the extent possible the commercial vehicles for procurement.
11. Procurement be conducted round the year.

Statement II

Productivity of various Oilseed Crops in different States taken up for Development Under NDDB's Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Project During the Last 6 Years.

PRODUCTIVITY IN KG./HA.

Crop/State	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Groundnut</i>						
Gujrat	889	774	996	638	842	763
Andhra Pradesh	831	660	990	753	1031	781
Tamil Nadu	1063	862	1222	936	1027	1086
Orissa	703	1340	1352	1317	1545	1549

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Maharashtra	760	733	843	769	997	1036
Karnataka	724	581	755	652	841	866
<i>Soybean</i>						
Madhya Pradesh	579	770	765	614	752	799
<i>Rapeseed-Mustard</i>						
Gujarat	459	461	436	1232	1359	1225
Orissa	272	447	447	460	476	448

Under-Utilisation of Amount For Poverty Alleviation Programmes

5495. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite adequate allocation for poverty alleviation programmes, the amount allotted for the programmes remain unutilised to a great extent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure proper implementation of poverty alleviation programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The three major poverty alleviation programmes being implemented by this Department are Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). During the Sixth Plan period, there was no under-utilisation of funds allotted under the IRDP. Under NREP, the utilisation was about 97.9% of the funds allotted. RLEGP was introduced only in August, 1983 and under this programme the utilisation of funds during the Sixth Plan was 76.2 percent. However, there was a marked improvement in the utilisation of funds for RLEGP during the last year of the Plan when it was 93.7 percent of the funds allotted during that year. It may be added that under NREP and RLEGP, 25 percent of the funds are per-

mitted to be carried over to the next financial year so as to maintain continuity of the programmes.

[Translation]

Telecast of Films Exhibited in Film Festival at Hyderabad

5496. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING : be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to telecast those films which were exhibited in the recent Film Festival at Hyderabad; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL)

(a) Yes, Sir, as per procedure, these films will be considered for telecast.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

T.V. Coverage in Kerala

5497. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the coverage of television in Kerala based on population as it stands now; and

(b) the proposal for coverage during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) TV coverage is at present available to about 77.5 percent population of Kerala.

(b) Establishment of 4 new low power (100 w) TV transmitters in Kerala has been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. On implementation of these schemes, TV coverage in the State is expected to increase to about 85.7 percent of its population.

T.V. Commercial by SAIL

5498. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) is going in for TV commercial to market its latest products like stainless steel dinner sets and tableware;

(b) if so, the details thereof and expenditure likely to be incurred on such advertisements;

(c) whether the SAIL had on its own made any marketing survey, if so, through which agency; and

(d) the necessary infrastructure built by SAIL for the sale of its products not only in the cities but also all over the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b).

the proposal for advertisement through TV network for promoting the marketing of Stainless Steel dinner and other tableware manufactured out of Rolled Stainless Sheets/Coils of Salem Steel Plant is under consideration of SAIL. The details are yet to be finalised.

(c) the preliminary market survey was done internally.

(d) No infrastructure has been additionally created by SAIL for marketing of Stainless Steel utensil.

GSI Survey in Prakasam District

5499. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Geological Survey of India has conducted survey operations in Prakasam district;

(b) if so, whether the survey has revealed mineral deposits; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Survey of minerals is a continuous process and Geological Survey of India and Directorate of Mining and Geology, Andhra Pradesh, have been conducting survey operations in Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh since long. As a result of the surveys carried out so far, the following mineral deposits have been estimated—

Mineral	Reserves
1. Lead Ore	0.3 million tonnes (m.t.) with 2.69 percent lead.
2. Magnetitic iron ore	173.27 m.t. with 30 to 40 percent iron.
3. Silica sand	2.0 m.t. of Silicon-alloy grade only.
4. Gypsum	1800 tonnes.
5. Barytes	1,15,439 tonnes of all grades.
6. Kyanite	32 million tonnes.

**Setting up of T.V. Relay Centre at
Harsley Hills, Chittoor District.**

5500. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to start a T.V. relay station at Harsley Hills in Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the survey has been conducted; and

(c) if so, the probable date of setting up of the T.V. relay centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). A scheme for replacement of the existing low power (100 w) TV Transmitter at Tirupatti in Chittoor district by a High Power (10 KW) TV Transmitter has been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. A suitable site for locating the proposed transmitter has not yet been identified.

(c) The normal lead time for setting up a High Power TV transmitter is 3-4 years. Subject to actual year-wise availability of resources, it is expected that the proposed transmitter would be commissioned towards the end of the VII Plan period.

**Verification of membership of unions
in Bhakra-Beas Management Board**

5501. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2061 on 5 August, 1985 regarding recognition of Bhakra Mazdur Sangh and state :

(a) whether the preliminary particulars preparatory to the conduct of verification of membership of unions operating in the Bhakra-Beas Management Board have been collected and examined;

(b) whether conduct of verification has been undertaken and if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the likely date by which the verification would be conducted and necessary decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). The Chief Labour Commissioner (Central) has been asked to undertake verification of membership of unions operating in the Bhakra Beas Management Board and complete the same expeditiously.

**Setting up of Labour Commission at
Port Blair**

5532. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of Central Government organisations are engaged in work in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, particularly in construction work;

(b) if so, whether an office of the Labour Commissioner (Central) is proposed to be opened at Port Blair; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) to (c). A component Officer of the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central)'s organisation is already based at Port Blair.

**Allocation of funds for medical
assistance to beedi workers**

5503. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the provisions made funds allocated for the benefit of beedi workers suffering from tuberculosis or other chronic diseases;

(b) if not, whether Government would consider extending some special medical aid to beedi workers; and

(c) if so, the allocation of funds for the welfare of the beedi workers during the 7th plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). No separate funds are allocated for tuberculosis and other chronic diseases. Expenditure on treatment of such diseases is met from the budget provisions made under the head "Health". Prototype Schemes for reservation of beds in T.B. hospitals, domiciliary treatment of T. B. patients and reimbursement of actual cost of treatment of cancer patients have been adopted.

(c) Expenditure on various welfare measures for Beedi workers is met from non-plan funds.

Introduction of colour programmes on Cuttack T.V. Centre

5504. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether only Black and White programmes are being relayed from Cuttack;

(b) whether the equipment have also become very old; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to replace the old equipments and also to introduce colour programmes on Cuttack T.V. Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Whereas the 10 KW. TV transmitter at Cuttak was commissioned in service hardly a year back, part-replacement of the old equipment in the Programme Production Centre at Cuttack is a scheme included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan.

Low power T.V. transmitter for Veraval in Gujarat

5505. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a low power T.V. Transmitter f or Veraval in Gujarat has been sanctioned;

(b) if so, by when it will be established and start functioning;

(c) the details of the area likely to be covered by it; and

(d) the details of places in Gujarat where low power transmitters are likely to be established during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) and (b). Establishment of a low power (100W) TV transmitter at Veraval has been included in the VII plan of Doordarshan. Implementation of this scheme would, however, depend on yearwise allocation of resources.

(c) When commissioned, the service range of the proposed low power (100W) TV transmitter at Veraval is expected to be about 25 kms.

(d) Establishment of seven additional low power (100W) TV transmitters, one each at Palanpur, Surendranagar, Junagadh, Amreli, Valsad, Ahwa and Godhra, has been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. Besides, a low power TV transmitter is under implementation at Bhuj as an ongoing VI plan scheme.

Station Directors for Doordarshan Kendras

5506. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Doordarshan Kendras are not provided with Station Directors; if so, the details and reasons thereof;

(b) who is looking after such Kendras in the absence of Station Directors; and

(c) by when these Kendras are expected to be provided with eligible officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) No Sir; Station Directors either in the grade Rs. 1500-2000 or in the grade

Rs. 1100-1600 have been posted at all the Kendras.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Vaccancies against sanctioned posts in the scale Rs. 1500-2000 will be filled as soon as officers empanelled by Departmental Promotion Committee are available.

Extension of EPF Act to banks

5507. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 has not been extended to the entire banking industry but restricted only to banks doing business in one State or Union Territory;

(b) whether it is a fact that the above anomaly has encouraged bank managements to obtain stay orders against the said Act to avoid 'expenditure';

(c) whether Government have any proposal to remove this discrimination and anomaly through appropriate legislation so as to make the said Act applicable to the entire banking industry regardless of a bank having branches outside one State or Union Territory; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some banks, which were initially covered under the EPF Act, as banks doing business in one State or Union Territory, have subsequently opened branches outside the State and have challenged the applicability of the EPF Act. In one case, the Bombay High Court has held that the EPF Act has ceased to be applicable, after opening of branch outside the State. In another case, one Bank is reported to have obtained a stay order against the application of the EPF Act.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Lack of communication in technology Transfer

5508. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether results of research and development, specially of ICAR, are not reaching the farmers despite an efficient infrastructure available in ICAR for transfer of technology, like the prestigious and innovative lab to land programme; and

(b) whether this is largely due to want of meaningful and worth while results of research suitable for communication as is the case with Punjab Agricultural University etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. The Extension Education projects of the ICAR are devoted to demonstrating and training the farmers as well as the extension workers in the latest agricultural technologies at the first-line level. The extension machinery of the State Departments of Agriculture disseminate such agricultural technologies to all the farming communities.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Allotment of plots in Paschim Vihar

5509. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 60-70 plots in Block-A-4, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi have not been allotted so far;

(b) if not, the time by which these will be allotted;

(c) whether many Jhuggis have come up in these vacant plots;

(d) if so, whether DDA propose to remove these Jhuggis; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Only 5 plots out of the plots placed at the disposal of DDA are lying vacant for allotment in Block-A-4, Paschim Vihar Residential Scheme.

(b) These plots will be disposed of by DDA either by way of alternative allotments to the persons from whom land has been acquired by Delhi Administration for DDA or auction as and when the programme is finalised.

(c) 6 Jhuggis are existing in Plot No. 10, Block-A-4, Paschim Vihar. Other 4 vacant plots are free of encroachment.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Malnutrition amongst Fishermen

5510. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is high malnutrition amongst fisherfolk as per Food and Agriculture Organisation study of six fishing communities in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details of the findings and concrete steps proposed in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The report on the nutrition survey, conducted by the Bay of Bengal Programme of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in six fishing villages (two each in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa) covering a total population of 448 children, has not yet been finalised.

Pisciculture Development in Seventh Plan

5511. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to boost pisciculture during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked therefor; and

(c) the details of allocation made to different States for pisciculture development during Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount earmarked towards Government of India's share for the four Centrally Sponsored Schemes to boost pisciculture during VII Five Year Plan is as follows :

(i) Development of Aquaculture	lakhs Rs. 1500.00
(ii) Infrastructural Development for Fish Seed Production	Rs. 600.00
(iii) Development of Reservoir Fisheries	Rs. 400.00
(iv) Development of Derelict water bodies and utilisation of organic wastes for Aquaculture	Rs. 165.00

(c) No specific State-wise allocations for implementation of the above mentioned schemes have been made. However, the scheme-wise fund release has been tied-up with specific demands by the States from time to time based on realistic proposals and physical progress achieved under each of the Schemes. The release of funds to the States/U.Ts are made within the pattern of assistance spelt out for the schemes.

Hunger Strike Notice by EPF Employees Federation

5512. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a notice for indefinite relay hunger strike from April 7, 1986 at Shram Shakti Bhavan by the office bearers of the All India Employees Provident Fund Staff Federation, Bangalore; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government to avoid the strike ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) (a) and (b). Notice has been received from the All India Employee's Provident Fund Staff Federation, Bangalore, which is an unrecognised federation. Some of the issues raised by them have also been raised by the recognised federation and are being looked into for appropriate action.

[Translation]

Development of Mines in Rajasthan

5513. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIKWA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the possibilities of development of mines in the Rajasthan and the number of times surveys have been conducted in this regard;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is need for rapid development of mines there in order to remove unemployment among the youth; and

(c) the schemes of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Surveys are being regularly and continuously carried out for the location of minerals by the Geological Survey of India. As a result of these surveys during the last two decades several minerals deposits have been located in Rajasthan. The Public Sector and Private Sector have been engaged in the development of these deposits as a result of which employment in the mines of Rajasthan has been increasing.

[English]

Agricultural development in remote and backward areas and export of agricultural products

5515. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the efforts made by Government to accelerate agricultural development especially in remote and backward regions in the country;

(b) whether there are any proposals under consideration of Government for improving the export of agricultural commodities during the year 1986-87; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government making concerted efforts to accelerate agricultural development in the country including remote and backward regions through the implementation of various agricultural development programmes. A massive programme of Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers for increasing agricultural production is in operation in all blocks of the country including backward and remote areas. A Special Rice Production Programme has been initiated in the eastern States to improve productivity in these areas. A Central Sector Scheme of Maize Demonstrations in Backward/Tribal Areas is also being implemented for the benefit of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe farmers in backward/tribal areas. Further, the problems of farmers in dryland farming areas are being given high priority during the Seventh Five Year Plan through a National Dryland Farming Project.

(b) to (c). The Government has been considering and taking a number of steps from time to time for increasing agricultural exports. These include formulation of long-term export policy; identification of export potential items; creation of awareness of the export possibilities and provision of possible facilities; support to export development and marketing and conformity of quality/standards etc.

**Deplction of National Flag on T. V.
before news in Hindi**

5516. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that National flag is depicted on T. V. before the news in Hindi are broadcast;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the flag so depicted is not in accordance with the specifications prescribed for preparing National flag;

(c) whether it is a fact that even though this fact was brought to the notice of the Ministry, no corrective steps have been taken so far; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) to (d). The National Programme of Doordarshan which incorporates one news bulletin each in Hindi and English, opens with a logo consisting of a collage of images representing different parts of the country, symbolising the element of unity in diversity. The images then merge into a single outline map of India bearing, symbolically, the three colours of the national flag as well as the Ashok Chakra. The matter relating to the diameter of the Ashok Chakra shown in the outline map has already been taken up by Doordarshan with the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad with whose help the original logo had been developed.

[Translation]

**Protection of producers and consumers
from exploitation of Middle-men**

5517. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether the quality control is ensured merely by putting 'Agmark' labels on consumer goods and if not the details of action

taken by the Government during the period from January, 1985 to January, 1986 to exercise the quality control on agricultural commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : No, Sir. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 empowers the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection of this Department to lay down the grade specifications for different agricultural commodities. So far 100 Grading and Marking Rules have been notified covering 142 agricultural and allied commodities. Under the Act only the producers having appropriate equipments, laboratory facilities, hygienic grading premises, trained personnel are authorised to grade produce under Agmark. To award Agmark to any produce, a representative sample is taken from the homogenous lot for analysis and various tests. On the basis of these tests, appropriate agmark grade is given to the produce, which is then packed in container and sealed under proper agmark labels. Continuous supervision is exercised by the inspectorate staff.

[English]

**Reconstitution of Commission for
Agricultural Costs and Prices**

5518. SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to give representation to Andhra Pradesh in the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any panel of names consisting of three members from Government of Andhra Pradesh to be included on the Commission; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government and the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Government of India have received representations from

some State Governments/Organisations/Individuals for giving representations on the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. Government of Andhra Pradesh have also submitted a panel of 3 names for this purpose.

Proposal for reconstitution and expansion of the Commission is under active consideration. The names suggested by the Government of Andhra Pradesh will also be considered at the time of finalising appointments of non-official members to the reconstituted Commission.

Advertisements to newspapers in Gujarat

5519. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the advertisements to some dailies, weeklies, fortnightlies journals etc. of Gujarat have been stopped and or discontinued during the last five years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the names and places of publication of such papers;

(d) the names and places of publication of such new newspapers, journals etc. to which advertisements have been started to be given during the above period;

(e) whether Government have received complaints during the above period that some such papers have bogus circulation figures and are also indulging in malpractice in newsprint quotas etc.; and

(f) if so, the details of such complaints and the action taken in the matter with outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). A list of newspapers/periodicals from Gujarat including their place of publication which were discontinued for the purpose of release of Government advertise-

ments through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity during the period 1.1.1981 to 1.1.1986 is given in the Statement-I given below. Their use for release of advertisements had to be discontinued as these newspapers/periodicals either ceased publication or did not conform to the policy guidelines laid down for release of Government advertisements. The use of the Vadodara Samachar, Upvan, Janjyot, Navsankar and Stree Jeevan has since been resumed during the year 1985-86 for the purpose.

(d) The names and place of publication of newspaper/periodicals of Gujarat to which advertisements have been given during the period 1.1.1981 to 1.1.1986 are given in the Statement-II below. The use of Praja Samachar and Banaswari has since been discontinued during 1985-86.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of newspapers/ periodicals	Place of publication
1	2	3
*1.	Vadodara Samachar	Vadodara
2.	Lokmanya	Rajkot
3.	Pagdandi	Bhavnagar
4.	Kheda Vartaman	Kheda
5.	Samay	Surendranagar
6.	Nutan Gujarat	Ahmedabad
7.	Age Kadam	Petlad
*8.	Upvan	Baroach
*9.	Janjyot	Idar
*10.	Navsankar	Khambat
11.	Flash	Ahmedabad
12.	Niranjan	Rajkot
13.	Navchetan	Ahmedabad
14.	Aya Digest	Ahmedabad
15.	Arpan	Baroda

1	2	3
16.	Vidyut Jyoti	Rajkot
17.	Kutch Rachna	Ahmedabad
18.	Krishi Vigyan	Rajkot
*19.	Stree Jeevan	Ahmedabad
20.	Western Times	Ahmedabad
21.	Sunday Standard	Ahmedabad

* Use of these publications was resumed during 1985-86.

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the newspapers/periodicals	Place of publication
<i>Gujarati :</i>		
1.	Sevak	Ahmedabad
2.	Swarajya	Palanpur
3.	Panchmahal Vartaman	Godara
4.	Matrichaya	Deesa
5.	Saikshanik Pragati Samachar	Rajkot
6.	Janyug	Rajkot
7.	Lok Bhoomi	Barasad
8.	Taratam	Jamnagar
9.	Prerana Patrika	Sevasy
*10.	Praja Samachar	Valsad
*11.	Banaswari	Palampur
12.	Rangtarang	Ahmedabad
13.	Dharam Sandesh	Ahmedabad
14.	Niranjan	Rajkot
15.	Jyotish deep	Ahmedabad
16.	Sakhi	Ahmedabad
<i>Sindhi :</i>		
17.	Hindu	Ahmedabad
18.	Jhulelal	Ahmedabad
19.	Chetichand	Nadiad

The use of these publications was subsequently discontinued during the year 1985-86.

Support/minimum price of foodgrains

5520. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is not a happy response from the farmers in the country over the recent announcement of increase in the prices of foodgrains by Government;

(b) if so, the reaction in the country; and

(c) whether keeping in view the resentment of the farmers, Government are considering to increase the support/minimum price of foodgrains and reduce the price of fertilisers to prevent the farmers in wheat and other crops growing areas to shift to some other commercial crops ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Generally there is no unhappy response from the farmers in the country over the recent announcement of increase in the procurement/support prices of foodgrains.

(c) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Rehabilitation of weaker cooperative banks

5521. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme to rehabilitate financially weak cooperative Central Banks was implemented by Central Government during 1972-73 to 1979-80;

(b) whether this scheme was being implemented in the interest of the members of credit societies associated with financially weak banks;

(c) whether grants have not been given to financially weak banks for their rehabilitation which affected the credit limit of the banks and consequently there is decline in capacity of advancing production loans to farmer members; and

(d) whether Union Government propose to take a decision immediately to re-introduce the said scheme so that farmer members are not deprived of loan facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Central Sector Plan Scheme for Rehabilitation of selected weak Central Cooperative Banks in the country was in operation during the period from 1972-73 to 1979-80.

(b) and (c). Under the Scheme, the weak Central Cooperative Banks, whose bad and doubtful debts, accumulated losses and other overdues over the preceding 3 years together, exceeded 50 percent of their owned funds and whose un-eroded owned funds were less than Rs. 25 lakh were given assistance for writing off the irrecoverable dues of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, outstanding against the small and marginal farmers.

The District Cooperative Banks, identified as weak in various States, were assisted under the scheme with central assistance of Rs. 876 lakh (with an equal amount of assistance from the concerned State Governments.)

Consequent on the assistance rendered under the scheme there is no decline in overall grant of production loans to the farmer-members.

(d) There is at present no proposal to re-introduce the said scheme.

Production and import of fertilizers

5522. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of fertilizers produced in the country and the quantity of fertilizers likely to be imported during the current year;

(b) the number of licences issued during the current year alongwith the quantity of fertilizers to be imported; and

(c) the number of licences likely to be issued together with the reasons for delay in

this regard and the time by which these licences will be issued.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). During 1985-86 the total quantity of fertilizers produced in the country in terms of nutrients is as under—

<i>Lakh Tonnes of nutrients (Approx.)</i>	
Nitrogenous	43.2
Phosphatic	14.4
	57.6

During 1985-86, the total volume of import of fertilizers would be about 34 lakh tonnes of nutrients.

During 1985-86 two Industrial Licences and two Letters of Intent for setting up of large size gas based nitrogenous fertilizer plants were issued. In addition, 11 Letters of Intent and 4 Industrial Licences for setting up of standard size Single Super Phosphate (SSP) plants were issued. One Letter of Intent for production of nitrophosphate and calcium ammonium nitrate was also issued.

(c) The number of licences likely to be issued will depend mainly upon the gap between available indigenous production and anticipated demand. Industrial Licences are issued after following a procedure of consultation with the concerned Departments and after obtaining clearance from the environmental angle.

[English]

Prevention of landslides

5523. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to annual disturbances of top soil by encroachers in steep hills, landslides are very common every year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent landslides ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA

MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of the land degradation problems in steep hills slopes. For ensuring stabilisation of the land mass, a number of programmes were launched since the First Five Year Plan. These got enlarged and diversified in the successive Plan periods. As a strategy, the programmes are formulated and implemented on the basis of integrated watershed management plans combining conservation strategy with socioeconomic objectives. The programmes which have special thrust in the hilly areas are as follows :

1. Soil conservation in the catchments of river valley projects.
2. Integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood prone rivers.
3. Control of shifting cultivation.
4. Hill area development schemes.
5. Soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas.
6. Social forestry including rural fuel-wood plantations.

Considering the incidence of landslide occurrence in the Himalayas, a project titled "Land-slide hazard zonation and mitigation" has been initiated to suggest measures for stability of slopes, mitigate measures for prevention of landslides and evolve early warning system to prevent loss of life and movable property. The project has been initiated in the Kumaon-Garhwal region.

In order to look into the problems relating to construction and maintenance of highways in landslide prone areas, the Indian Road Congress has set up a National Committee on Landslides. Besides preparing State of Art report, the Committee is to identify thrust area of research and development in respect of landslides and suggest suitable measures for construction of highways in such areas. As a preventive measure of occurrence of minor/major landslides in areas alongside National highways, causes of individual cases of occurrence and analysed and preventive steps like provision of adequate drainage, modification of side slopes, provision of turfing, construction of retaining structures, etc. are undertaken.

Central Soil & Water Conservation and Research Institute under Indian Council of Agricultural Research is also working on stabilisation of hill slopes which sometimes leads to landslides. The Institute has developed technology incorporating gabion structures, check dams and planting of quick growing species to control the movement of debris with water.

[Translation]

Villages connected with metalled roads in Nalanda and Nawada districts of Bihar with World Bank Assistance

5524. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of villages in Nalanda and Nawada districts of Bihar which are being connected with metalled roads with World Bank Assistance;

(b) the estimated total expenditure to be incurred on the construction of those roads;

(c) the amount spent thereon till March, 1986; and

(d) the time by which the entire project is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) There is no road under World Bank Assistance programme in Nalanda district of Bihar. There are 5 roads in Nawada district under this programme and the villages connected by these roads are : 1. Rasuli; 2. Hathiauli; 3. Sicur; 4. Bhatta; 5. Amawan; 6. Kendua; 7. Chakia; 8. Khatangi; 9. Tiar; and 10. Lohanipur.

(b) Rs. 86.89 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 87.22 lakhs.

(d) The roads have already been completed.

[English]

Micro-wave towers for Television transmission

5525. SHRI HUSSAIN DAIWAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to use micro-wave towers of Communication Department for television transmission;

(b) whether in many foreign countries the micro-wave towers are jointly used for transmitting communications as well as television transmission; and

(c) the reasons for not giving effect to the same co-ordination in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some of the countries utilise such common towers for the purpose.

(c) The locations of microwave towers in India do not satisfy the requirements for location of TV transmitters. Moreover, the cost of masts deployed with low power TV transmitters is minimal.

Winding up of Mineral Development Board

5526. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR :
DR. B. L. SHAILESH :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to wind up the Mineral Development Board;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the fate of the eighteen projects approved by the Board in September, 1985; and

(c) the implication of such a decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Alternative job opportunities to fishermen during off-season

5527. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are proposals to provide alternative job opportunities to fishermen during off-season;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Brackish Water Aquaculture is continuing in the VII Plan with an outlay of Rs. 500 lakhs. This scheme *inter-alia* would provide employment during off-session also. Under the scheme proposals have been sanctioned to cover an area of 1060 hectares so far to benefit about 1000 families.

(c) Does not arise.

Expansion of steel plants

5528. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) which of the steel plants have been expanded during the last three years;

(b) the different expansion programme in those steel plants undertaken during those years;

(c) whether Government propose to expand some steel plants during 1986-87 financial year; and

(d) if so, the names of the steel plants which are proposed to be expanded during the above financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (d). Expansion schemes at the following steel plants have been under implementation in the last three years, these schemes will continue in 1986-87 and no other expansion scheme is planned for 1986-87 :

1. Bhilai —Expansion to 4.0 million tonnes of ingot steel per annum.

2. Bokaro —Expansion to 4.0 million tonnes of ingot steel per annum.
3. Alloy Steels —Stage-II expansion to Plant, 260,000 tonnes of ingot Durgapur steel per annum.

Compensation to deceased persons by D.D.A.

5529. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers who died or suffered injuries in construction of houses or digging of sewerage lines or other activities undertaken by the D.D.A. during the last one year;

(b) the number of labourers and others who were paid compensation/ex-gratia payments in these mishaps during the above period;

(c) the provisions of the workmen's Compensation Act in this regard; and

(d) whether it is proposed to examine this Act to make it liberal and realistic and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). During the Year 1985-86, 3 labourers of contractor died, 7 got injuries, another 7 labourers got no injuries though some earth had fallen on them. One DDA Electrician was also injured. All the 18 persons involved in mishaps were given exgratia payments. New India Assurance Company Ltd. on behalf of the contractor has deposited a sum of Rs. 1,20,147/- which will be disbursed among the legal heirs of the deceased persons after the case is decided by the Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation.

(c) Under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Commissioner can issue notice to the management concerned, if any such accident, resulting in partial or permanent disablement or death, is brought to his notice. In case the liability is accepted by the management then the

management has to deposit the amount of compensation, as per schedule appended to the Act, with the Commissioner within a period of one month from the date of accident. If the liability is not accepted by the management the Commissioner can proceed further only when a claim is filed by the workman concerned or by the legal heirs of the deceased, as the case may be.

(d) Workmen's Compensation Act was amended on 1.7.84 and the amount of compensation has been substantially enhanced and has been linked with the age of the workman/deceased person.

[Translation]

Amount allotted to states under IRDP

5530. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount utilised out of that allocated to the States under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the last three years and the amount surrendered with reasons for surrendering it; and

(b) the amount spent out of that on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and whether its proper utilisation was ensured ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the funds released for Integrated Rural Development Programme by the Centre and the States in respect of various States/UTs, the total amount utilised, as well as the expenditure on subsidy to SC/ST families for the last three years is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2564/86]

Most of the States/UTs have utilised the funds. The unutilised funds can be carried over to the next year by the DRDAs concerned. Proper utilisation of funds is constantly emphasised.

[English]

Allocation of land for radio station Jabalpur

5531. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any dispute over the allocation of land for establishment of a full fledged radio station at Jabalpur;

(b) if so, the steps taken to solve the dispute and whether there is any proposal to acquire another suitable site for the same;

(c) whether this project has been shifted from Sixth Plan to Seventh Plan; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to be implemented and completed within the first phase of Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) and (b). In respect of the scheme to set up permanent studios at Jabalpur, private land indicated by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh was found suitable. The State authorities were requested to acquire and hand over possession. However, the owner of the land obtained a stay order from the High Court. The court case has not yet been disposed of. The State Government has now proposed an alternate site in Katanga area. The suitability of this site is being evaluated.

(c) and (d). This scheme is an approved 6th Plan scheme and has now been included as a "Continuing Scheme" in the 7th Plan. The scheme is expected to be implemented during the 7th Plan period.

Separate boards for official media

5533. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the staff of the AIR and Doordarshan have demanded separate boards for the two branches of the official media as reported in the Hindustan Times dated March 9, 1986;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Media Advisory Committee also has favoured this demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) to (c). All India Radio Programme Staff Associations have inter-alia made a suggestion that the recommendation of the Joshi Working Group's Report on Software for Doordarshan and the Report of the Media Advisory Committee thereon regarding structuring of AIR and Doordarshan into full fledged Departments of Government under Boards of Management be implemented. No final decision has yet been taken on the recommendations of the above two reports.

Subletting of Government accommodation

5534. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of unauthorised sub-letting of Government quarters detected during 1985-86; and

(b) the action taken against the allottees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) 1,825 cases of unauthorised subletting of Government quarters/garages were detected during the period from 1.1.85 to 31.3.86.

(b) As per normal practice, show-cause notices are issued to allottees to prove their normal stay in the quarters. In proved cases of subletting, penalty is imposed including cancellation of allotment, followed by initiating the eviction proceeding under the Public Premises Act, 1971.

World bank aided seed processing plants

5535. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of seed processing plants set up in the country under the World Bank Aided National Seeds Programme, the number of them already set up and/or being set up in Orissa;

(b) the details of financial assistance given for breeder seeds and foundation seeds

by agricultural universities, State Farms Corporation of India and National Cooperative Development Corporation; and

(c) the extent of financial assistance proposed for farmers with particular reference to Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Under the World Bank Aided National Seeds Programme, 22 Certified Seed Processing Plants and 9 foundations seed processing plants have been set up, out of which 2 plants were set up in Orissa.

(b) Assistance given by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for creation of infrastructural facilities for bree-

der seed component and by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation for foundation seed infrastructural facilities in the Agricultural Universities is furnished in the statement given below. The SFCI was only the nodal agency through which assistance was routed for the farm development component of the Agricultural Universities. No direct assistance was given by the SFCI to Universities.

Similarly, National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) was not involved in the implementation of the project and hence no financial assistance was provided by NCDC under NSP.

(c) No direct financial assistance was proposed for the farmers in Orissa or elsewhere in the country.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Component (for capital expenditure)	APAU (Andhra Pradesh)	HAU (Haryana)	PKV (Maharashtra)	MAU (Punjab)	PAU (Bihar)	RAU (Karnataka)	UAS (Orissa)	OUAT (Rajasthan)	MLSU (Uttar Pradesh)	NDUAT	CSUAT	Total	
1.	Breeder Seed	13.67	11.16	7.42	7.44	9.37	13.65	17.80	7.68	8.65	9.35	8.32	13.76	128.27
2.	Foundation Seeds													
(a)	Farm Development	4.84	9.21	44.45	10.75	18.82	7.10	6.37	13.48	2.06	28.37	6.58	6.18	158.21
(b)	Processing Plant	—	3.69	7.12	4.37	5.26	—	1.20	16.39	—	6.05	13.88	15.13	73.09
	Total	18.51	24.06	58.99	22.56	33.45	20.75	25.37	37.55	10.71	43.77	28.78	35.07	359.57

**Examination for promotions to post
of UDCs in office of CPF
Commissioner**

5536. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the result of the departmental examination meant for promotion to the post of UDCs held in August, 1985 has not been declared so far by the Central Provident Fund Commissioner, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Examination for promotion to the posts of Upper Division Clerk was held in 37 centres all over the country on the 19th, 20th and 21st of August, 1985. 1687 candidates appeared for this examination. Answer papers have been sent for evaluation. Results are expected to be ready by the end of May, 1986.

**Telecast of self produced programmes
by Doordarshan**

5537. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doordarshan telecast any programmes produced by itself in 1985-86;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Doordarshan policy with respect to its own future productions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

**Programmes on the occasion of birth
anniversary of Tagore**

5538. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of INFORMA-

TION AND BROADCASTING be please to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Tagore's 125th birth anniversary will fall in May, 1986;

(b) if so, what special programme is being contemplated at national level to celebrate the occasion; and

(c) whether Government propose to broadcast/telecast radio drama, songs and drama competitions by AIR/T.V. for this occasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

In connection with the celebration of 125th Birth Anniversary of Tagore, the following Programms have been planned:—

I. Doordarshan:

- i) Ballet: "Samanya Kshati" by Smt. Amala Shankar and her troupe Music by Pandit Ravi Shankar. The Programme will be telecast on 5-5-1986.
- ii) A Programme based on the recordings of Gurudev to be provided by Shanti Niketan. The programme will be telecast on 8-5-1986.
- iii) "Rabindra Nath Thakur"—a documentary made by Shri Satyajit Ray for Films Division will be telecast on 8-5-1986.
- iv) "Kabuliwala"—a Feature Film based on a story by Tagore is proposed to be telecast on one of the Sundays in June, 1986.
- v) "Rabindra Sangeet Concert"—The programme will be telecast in July, 1986 in the National Programme of Music.

(vi) In addition, all Kendras of Door-darshan specially Calcutta will be televising Programmes on Tagore throughout the celebrations period.

2. All India Radio :

- i) National Programme of Talk in English.
- ii) National Programme of Regional Music featuring Rabindra Sangeet.
- iii) National Programme of Play "NAUKA DUBI" Besides, the various public functions arranged by organisations will be covered. AIR Stations in West Bengal will arrange a number of special programmes. Other AIR Stations will also put out Programmes in their respective regional languages.

3. Publications Division :

A book under the title "Rabindra Nath Thakur Chitra Katha Mala" in Bengali, Hindi and English is likely to be published. Ajkal (Urdu) has published one full page poem in its January, 1986 issue and an article on this subject will also appear in Ajkal (Hindi) Monthly Journal.

4. Films Division :

Films Division proposes to release a News Magazine in Theatres all over India.

5. Directorate of Field Publicity } Suitable field programmes would be organised to
6. Song & Drama Division } mark the birth anniversary.

Backlog in construction and allotment of flats by DDA

5539. SHRI MOGL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of construction and allotment backlog in DDA, showing types of flats, their number and locality and since when;

(b) the number of cases in which development has been held up, showing areas, locality, separately and since when;

(c) the average price like in price of flats and developed land respectively as compared to the prices at the time of inception of the projects;

(d) the number of cases in which the contractors have been blacklisted or fined, showing the details thereof for the last three years and reasons for blacklisting or fining;

(e) the steps being taken to clear the backlog and the time by which it is expected to be cleared; and

(f) whether it is a fact that the public is to bear loss and to pay higher prices for the imperfect working and delay by DDA; if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The backlog of the registrants who are still awaiting allotment under various housing schemes is as under :—

Special Housing Registration Scheme for Retired/Retiring public servants, 1985

MIG	LIG	Janata	Total
2695	1396	279	4370

New Pattern Scheme, 1979

36106	51034	36809	1,23,949
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Self Financing Scheme 32,567

(b) Details are being collected and will be furnished to the House.

(c) For houses constructed under MIG/LIG/Janata the disposal cost is worked out when the houses get completed. For flats under SFS completed recently the escalation ranged between 10% to 20%. The cost of land has been charged at the rate of Rs. 62/- per sq. mts. of the gross area under Group Housing Pkt. and operationed on the flats on the basis of plinth area.

(d) The requisite information is given in the statement given below.

(e) Steps have been taken to construct more houses every year. The backlog of the registrants is likely to be cleared in next 3-4 years.

(f) The disposal cost of the houses is worked out on their construction. The increase in cost of material and wages is due to inflationary trend in economy.

Statement

During the last five years *i.e.* w.e.f. 1-1-1981 following actions have been taken against the contractors.

1. Debarred for executing poor quality work 33 Nos.
2. Debarred for pifering the Govt. materials like cement and Bitumen 11 Nos.
3. Warning issued for executing poor quality work. 2 Nos
4. Debarred for misbehaviour with staff 2 Nos.
5. Debarred for not starting the work 1 Nos.
6. Debarred for securing works in contravention of provision of contracts 3 Nos.
7. Demoted to lower category 1 Nos.
8. Removed from approved list for changing constitution without approval. 2 Nos.

[Translation]

Zinc deposits at Dariba near Udaipur and Agucha in Rajasthan

5540. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that zinc in large quantity is found at Dariba near Udaipur and Agucha near Bhilwara in Rajasthan;

(b) whether there is any proposal to instal a super zinc smelter at Chittorgarh to refine this zinc;

(c) if so, whether any site has been selected for setting up the zinc smelter;

(d) whether it is also a fact that considerable foreign exchange can be earned by the country through export of zinc; and

(e) whether work on this super zinc smelter is likely to commence during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A place near village Chanderiya in Chittorgarh District is considered to be the most suitable location for Zinc-Lead Smelter on techno-economical considerations.

(d) No, Sir. We will still not be fully self-sufficient in Zinc.

(e) Yes, Sir.

[English]

Modernisation programme for Rourkela Steel Plant

5541. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the modernisation programme of Rourkela Steel Plant during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the details thereof;

(b) whether the said programme has been completely implemented and if not, which of the items are awaiting completion with details; and

(c) the reasons why the completion of the implementation of the programme was delayed ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). A Scheme to modernise the Rourkela Steel Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 861 crores was formulated to enable the plant to attain its rated capacity of 1.8 MT per annum (ingot steel). Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is, however, reviewing the scope of this proposal and evaluating various alternatives.

In the Seventh Plan, an allocation of Rs. 360 crores has been made for this scheme.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Information Centres

5542. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the norms adopted for setting up an information centre;

(b) the names of places in border areas of the country where information centres are proposed to be set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the reasons for delay in setting up of information centres at headquarters of Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan; and

(d) the time by which information centers are likely to be set up at those places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The norms adopted for setting up an Information Centre are :

(i) the backwardness of a particular area/place, where there are no newspapers/journals and places where the newspaper service is inadequate.

(ii) areas where the Central Government's point of view on various issues of national importance needs special projection.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to set up any Information Centre in any part of the country including border areas, during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Housing board for plantation labour

5543. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is some proposal to set up a separate housing board for the plantation labour;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether this would entail amendment of the Plantation Labour Act; and

(d) the composition and representation of the proposed housing board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR : (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Stock of fertilizers in factories

5544. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some fertilizer factories have huge stocks of fertilizers and they are finding difficulty in selling fertilizers;

(b) whether Government are importing large quantities of fertilizers by paying much needed foreign exchange;

(c) the action Government are taking to liquidate the stocks;

(d) whether there are transport bottlenecks and other problems in the distribution of fertilizers; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to develop the infrastructure for movement and distribution of fertilizers and for financing for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Some fertilizer plants in the Western region are carrying high stocks due, mainly, to transportation problems faced in the past few months and lower offtake resulting from drought conditions in their marketing areas.

(b) Imports are arranged every year taking into account the opening stocks, and the estimates of indigenous production and demand of fertilizers during the year.

(c) and (d). Some problems were faced in rail movement of fertilizers, from time to time, particularly from the ports and plants located in the Western region. However, these were resolved through discussions and meetings with the Railways. Due to special efforts made by the Railways, the rail movement of fertilizers during 1985-86 reached a level of about 13 million tonnes as against the target of 10.5 million tonnes.

(e) The existing infrastructural facilities are considered adequate to take care of the distribution and movement requirements for the volume of fertilizers required to be distributed at present.

[Translation]

Non-availability of pig iron in Gujarat

5545. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have made any suggestion to Central Government in regard to the difficulties faced by the foundry industry in Gujarat due to short supply of pig iron if so, the details thereof and difficulties being faced in accepting it; and

(b) the reasons for delay in accepting it ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Gujarat had written regarding making available adequate quantity of indigenously produced pig iron to Gujarat Small Industries Corporation (GSIC) for further supply to small scale units in Gujarat State as also for reduction in import duty on pig iron so as to facilitate its procurement by GSIC for further supply to small scale units.

Keeping in view the pig iron demand from various customers and availability from indigenous production allocation was made in favour of GSIC. In addition import clearance for 23,000 tonnes of pig iron was accorded in favour of GSIC in mid 1985. Supplies against allocation from domestic sources has almost been completed. Request of Government of Gujarat for duty reduction

on imported pig iron was also examined and a notification reducing customs duty on pig iron was issued on 9th December, 1985.

[English]

Voluntary retirement scheme

5546. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel Authority of India Limited proposes to introduce a voluntary retirement scheme to get rid of its ineffective executives; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). SAIL has proposed revision of existing voluntary retirement scheme. This is under consideration of the Government.

The proposed scheme, which is applicable both to executives and non-executives, has the following objectives :—

(a) To achieve optimum manpower utilisation by reducing the surplus manpower.

(b) To improve age mix of the employees.

(c) To improve overall skill level.

The proposed scheme is voluntary in character.

Rejuvenation of orange trees affected by hailstorm in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra

5547. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Scientists from Indian Horticulture Research Centre, Bangalore have suggested certain measures for rejuvenation of orange trees which were affected by the severe hailstorm during February 1986 in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scientists of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have also made any survey to rejuvenate the orange trees which were affected by the hailstorm; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and other steps contemplated in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Detailed measures for rejuvenation have been suggested which include pruning of affected branches, use of fungicides for control of diseases at monthly intervals for 2 months, application of booster dose of fertiliser, spray of micro-nutrients and regular irrigation, besides other routine operations.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Setting up steel stock yard at Bhopal

5548. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India had taken a decision in the past to set up steel stock yard at Bhopal; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Evaluation of rural development programme

5549. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up an evaluation committee to

evaluate the NREP, RLEGP, IRDP and DPAP implemented so far; and

(b) whether Government propose to take up this exercise in chronic drought prone areas with a low rainfall like the districts in Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise. However, the Department of Rural Development has been undertaking a concurrent evaluation of IRDP with the assistance of reputed research, academic and professional institutions in various parts of the country. This programme launched in October, 1985 is expected to cover all the districts in the country by September, 1986. On assessing the benefit of this concurrent evaluation of IRDP, the Department may consider to undertake similar evaluation studies in respect of NREP and RLEGP.

Import of pulses by National Dairy Development Board

5550. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has been handling imports of pulses on behalf of foreign agencies and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the imports were handled by the National Dairy Development Board with prior Government approval and if so, the profits earned and quantities handled;

(c) whether the National Dairy Development Board has been asked to serve as a canalising agency for import of pulses, milk products, casein and vegetable oils in the past also; and

(d) whether the National Dairy Development Board is also to serve as sole exporter of prized soyabean cattle-feed and sole importer of surplus cattle from Europe ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No Sir. It may be mentioned however that under the Import

Policy pulses is allowed for imports under Open General Licence (OGL) subject to registration of contracts with the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED).

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Under the import policy National Dairy Development Board is not a canalising agency for the import of pulses, milk products, casein and edible oils.

(d) Under the export policy, soyabean extractions/meal are allowed for exports under OGL against registration of contracts with the Soyabean Processors Association of India. In the import policy, National Dairy Development Board is not nominated as the sole importer of surplus cattle from Europe.

Production vis-a-vis requirement of milk

5551. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the yearly milk production and consumption in each State in the country during Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the expected milk production, demand and consumption during Seventh Plan period and provisions made by Government in this regard;

(c) whether the milk production will be able to meet the requirement of the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps being taken to meet the requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) State-wise milk production figures during the 6th Five Year Plan period are given in the Statement given below. Figures for State-wise consumption of Milk are not available.

(b) to (d). The target for milk production by the end of 7th Five Year Plan i. e.

1989-90 is 51 million tonnes. National Commission on Agriculture in their Report (1976) part III on Demand and Supply have projected aggregate consumer demand for selected agricultural commodities including milk for the years 1985 and 2000 A. D. which are as under :—

	Unit : million tonnes			
	1985		2000 A.D.	
	Low	High	Low	High
Milk	33.37	44.17	49.36	64.40

An outlay of Rs. 1076 crore has been earmarked for the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development during the 7th Five Year Plan. For enhancement of milk production, besides Operation Flood, a number of schemes have been initiated in the State and Central Plans which include such programmes as :

1. Intensive Cattle Development projects and Key Village Scheme.
2. Cross-breeding of cattle with exotic dairy breeds.
3. Continued inter-se breeding amongst cross-bred cattle using progeny tested bulls so as to ultimately establish breeds of cross-bred cattle suitable for the different agro-climatic areas of the country.
4. Development of indigenous breeds of cattle and buffaloes of both draught and dual purpose type.
5. Improvement of buffaloes through selective breeding.
6. Strengthening/expansion of infrastructure of farms to make available breeding material to meet the requirements of the various livestock development programmes sponsored by the rural development departments.
7. Increasing the availability of animal health facilities.
8. Increasing the production of quality fodder seeds and adoption of mixed farming system.

Statement

(000 tonnes)

Sl. No.	State/UT	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84*	1984-85*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2010	2127	2303	2630	2500
2.	Assam	464	469	482	564	549
3.	Bihar	1942	2035	2133	2235	2330
4.	Gujarat	2153	2228	2529	2442	3100
5.	Haryana	2187	2275	2262@	2300	2400
6.	Himachal Pradesh	315	339	358	370	404.12
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	250	260	270	285	342.54
8.	Karnataka	1425	1590	1655	1400	1900
9.	Kerala	908	982	1078	1060	1220
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2282	2390	2510	2640	2784
11.	Maharashtra	1756	1909	2009	2020	2358
12.	Manipur	60	62	63	64	66
13.	Meghalaya	56	58	60	62	64
14.	Nagaland	3.05	3.04	4.00	4.1	4
15.	Orissa	310	316@	322@	328	334
16.	Punjab	3221	3494	3599	3700	3817
17.	Rajasthan	3250	3300	3400	3500	3500
18.	Tamil Nadu	1738	1886	1788	1900	2846
19.	Tripura	16.5	17.5	18.00	20.00	22
20.	Uttar Pradesh	5728	6461	6666	6468	7100
21.	West Bengal	1282	1782	2013	2044	2210
22.	Sikkim	17	18	19	19.6	20.20

*To be confirmed by Sample Survey Estimation.

@Provisional.

Cotton Production

5552. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cotton production has gone up due to improved varieties of cotton seeds or through expanding the cultivated area;

(b) the yield of cotton per hectare in dry farming and under irrigated areas, State-wise separately; and

(c) the cost of production under above categories, separately, during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The cotton production

has mainly gone up due to increased coverage under hybrid cottons and improved agronomic practices like timely sowing, use of improved seed of recommended varieties, fertiliser application, effective plant protection, irrigation etc.

(b) Based upon analysis of a sub-sample of experiments of general crop estimation surveys, the State-wise yields of cotton per hectare under irrigated and un-irrigated areas for 1982-83 to 1984-85 are given in Statement-I given below.

(c) The cost of production per quintal of cotton (kapas) as generated under the Comprehensive Scheme for studying the cost of cultivation/production of principal crops for the latest available years of 1982-83 and 1983-84 in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab only are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise yield of cotton in irrigated and un-irrigated areas

(Lint—kg/hectare)

State	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	I	U	I	U	I	U
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	518	329	—	—
Gujarat	339	110	—	—	475	146
Karnataka	374	76	495	76	—	—
Maharashtra	160	95	103	46	166	85
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	—	144	106
Punjab	270	164	173	135	427	274
Rajasthan	—	—	242	90	237	72
Tamil Nadu	—	—	474	71	—	—

I : Irrigated

U : Un-irrigated

N.B. Figures for 1984-85 are provisional.

Statement-II

State	Year	Cost of Production (Rs. per quintal)
Karnataka	1982-83	366.77
	1983-84	357.02
Madhya Pradesh	1982-83	354.53
	1983-84	508.89
Punjab	1982-83	398.08
	1983-84	593.47

Note : 1. Estimates are provisional

2. The estimates of cost of production have been worked out at the State-level and not on the basis of dry land/irrigated lands separately. However, the area under irrigation in these States was 8.2, 8.8 and 98.8 percent in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Punjab respectively in 1981-82.

Compassionate Appointments in CPWD

5553. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether CPWD employs dependents of employees on compassionate ground on the death of employees during their service tenure;

(b) if so, the number of such appointments made during the last three years; and

(c) number of cases where such appointments have not been made during this period with reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(a) the amount sanctioned for implementation of rural development programmes in Uttar Pradesh for 1986-87;

(b) the percentage of Central assistance sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh out of the total amount sanctioned;

(c) whether there is considerable disparity between the ratio of population and the amount of assistance provided to States for various rural development programmes; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard and the efforts being made to remove this disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The tentative allocation of funds for the major rural development programmes in Uttar Pradesh for 1986-87 is as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

I.R.D.P.	10029.66
N.R.E.P.	8108.00
R.L.E.G.P.	8738.00
D.P.A.P.	1305.00

{Translation}

Amount sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh for Rural Development Programmes

5554. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

In addition 1.76 lakh M.T. of foodgrains will be given under NREP and RLEGP

cing institutions. The sum insured in 150 per cent of the crop loan.

(b) The rate of premium is 2 percent of the sum insured for wheat, rice and millets and 1 percent of the sum insured for pulses and oilseeds. In the case of small and marginal farmers, 50% of the premium is subsidised jointly by the Central Government and the State Government concerned on a 50 : 50 basis.

(c) The total sum insured during Kharif 1985 season was Rs. 5408 crore. The amount of compensation paid during the year 1985-86 was Rs. 4.52 crore.

Losses of crops due to pests

5557. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated losses of crops due to pests in 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) the steps taken to minimize these losses; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure proper quality control of pesticides ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No precise estimates of the total crop losses in 1984-85 and 1985-86 are available. Even otherwise no precise information about the crop losses due to pests can be available as this is a very intricate and complex exercise. However, on the basis of the sample trials and experiments, it has been generally estimated that crop losses can vary from 10-30 percent depending on various factors such as crop, pest, season, location etc.

(b) The Government policies in the field of Plant Protection are all directed towards ensuring saving of the crops from losses due to attacks of pests and diseases. The Integrated Pest Management is the main plank in this strategy. The various steps taken by the Central and State Governments to minimize crop losses due to pests include :—

(i) Surveillance/Monitoring :

Joint Surveillance teams undertake pest monitoring on major crops on regular basis to forewarn about the likely pest development in order to organise timely pest control campaigns.

(ii) Biological Control :

Conservation and augmentation of natural enemies for the biological control of pests of crops like rice, sugarcane, cotton, oilseeds, pulses, apple have been undertaken by Field Stations.

(iii) Supply of pesticides and equipments :

Arrangements for timely availability in adequate quantities and distribution of pesticides and plant protection equipments are made.

(iv) Pest Control campaigns :

Pest control campaigns are organised against various pests to minimise crop losses.

(v) Financial assistance for crop protection :

Both the Central and State Governments have provided financial assistance to farmers for pest control in the form of subsidies on the cost of pesticides, the operational costs and for equipments.

(vi) Research and Training :

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the State Agricultural Universities/Institutes have developed pest tolerant/resistant crop varieties and also evolved control schedules for controlling pests and diseases. Training programmes for proper transfer of latest plant protection technology to extension agencies and the farmers have been organised. This is a continuous exercise.

(c) The Government is duly concerned about the supply of quality pesticides and has taken following major steps to that end :—

- (a) While granting Certificates of Registration, the physico-chemical characteristics of pesticides are critically examined and suitable standards are laid/adopted by the Registration Committee to enable the State Governments to enforce appropriate standards for quality of pesticides.
- (b) The quality specifications for pesticides are formulated by the Indian Standards Institution with the help of an Expert Committee called "Pest Control Sectional Committee". The products registered in the country are mandatorily required to meet these specifications for standard of quality.
- (c) Most of the States and Union Territories have notified functionaries under the Insecticides Act, 1968 for the enforcement of the Insecticides Act. Four important functionaries for the purpose are Appellate Authority, Licencing Officer, Insecticide Analyst and Insecticide Inspector.
- (d) Directives have been issued by the Central Government under section 34 of the Insecticides Act on various aspects of quality control. As per these directives, the Licencing Officers while granting/renewing manufacturing licences are required to satisfy themselves about the various statutory requirements.
- (e) State Governments have been advised to set up their own Pesticides Testing Laboratories and as a result there are presently 35 such State Pesticides Testing Laboratories with a total capacity of analysis of over 37,000 samples per year.
- (f) Regular training programmes are organised at the Central Plant Protection Training Institute, Hyderabad to help the State functionaries, inter alia, in the analysis for quality control of pesticides.
- (g) Central Insecticides Laboratory at Faridabad with its two branch

laboratories at Bombay and Hyderabad have been established.

- (h) The Government has also sanctioned a special scheme for the establishment of 5 Regional Pesticides Testing Laboratories at Chandigarh, Bombay, Kanpur, Hyderabad and Calcutta to supplement the resources of the State Governments to analyse the samples of pesticides for supply of quality pesticides to the farming community.
- (i) The Union Ministry of Agriculture keeps organising special campaigns to check the quality of pesticides in various States. It also holds meetings with the State representatives for making suitable recommendations to the States for improving the status of quality control in their respective States.

Artists Selected for Programmes of AIR Station, Silchar

5558. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for selecting Artists for programmes in Song and Drama sections of Silchar station of All India Radio; and

(b) the principles followed in respect of allotment of programmes to artists, casual announcers and drama troupes by the Silchar Station of All India Radio ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The artists for music and Drama Programmes are selected initially on the basis of their Audition tests. They are thereafter invited to perform as per programme exigencies.

Selection of Drama artists is made primarily with reference to the role in the plays chosen for broadcast. Graded Drama troupes/voices are booked on the basis of their experience and quality vis-a-vis the requirements of the play selected for broadcast.

Drinking Water Facilities in Orissa

5559 SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of problem villages in Orissa that have been provided drinking water facilities as on 31st December, 1985;

(b) how many problem villages are still left without adequate water supply in Orissa;

(c) how many more problem villages in Orissa are expected to be supplied with drinking water facilities by the end of the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d). There are 23616 Problem Villages in Orissa at the beginning of the ixth Plan, out of which 22357 Problem Villages have been covered during the Sixth Plan period and 1259 villages have spilled over to Seventh Plan. A survey during 1984-85 has identified 15144 villages as villages and the total number of problem villages to be covered during the Seventh Plan is 16,403. During 1985-86, 2268 Problem Villages were covered upto December, 1985. The Seventh Plan aims at providing adequate drinking water facilities to the rural population.

Second Green Revolution

5560. PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning for ushering in a second green revolution in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the plans will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Productivity and production of crops of oilseeds, pulses, coarsegrains, paddy, wheat, cotton etc. will be stepped up and stabilised during the 7th Five Year Plan through area approach and crop-oriented production programmes.

Norms for Telecast of Important programmes and Public Functions

5561. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bombay Doordarshan is not following the norms prescribed for the coverage of local news and functions; and

(b) the norms to cover the important programmes and public functions in a local news at Bombay Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) and (b). All Doordarshan Kendras, including the one at Bombay, have been given specific guidelines on news policy in order to ensure objectivity, impartiality and accuracy of their newscasts. Basic features of these guidelines are indicated below :

- i) The reporting of the news has to be factual, accurate and objective and only such views as make news should find a place in news broadcasts.
- ii) Each news story should be judged strictly on the basis of its news value.
- iii) In selection of news, AIR and Doordarshan should be guided by the highest possible professional standards.
- iv) News should be treated factually and objectively and where necessary background to the events and happenings should be provided to help place such events and happenings in proper perspective.
- v) News should satisfy the highest criteria of accuracy and responsibility.
- vi) People's participation in developmental activities as also significant work being done by voluntary agencies should be duly highlighted
- vii) The style and method of news reporting should reinforce the funda-

mental principles of national policies, including territorial integrity, national integration, secularism, maintenance of public order and upholding the dignity and prestige of Parliament, State Legislatures and the Judiciary.

viii) Ministerial statements and policy matters, particularly those of the Prime Minister, and implementation of Government Programmes should be given proper place in the news. The focus should be on information rather than on individuals.

ix) In reporting on political controversies, the broadcast media should be guided by objectivity and fair play. Due representation of differing views should be the aim.

x) In the choice of international events, the objective should be to keep the people informed of world developments.

Central Assistance for Urban water supply

5562. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Union Government propose to consider provision of Central Assistance and centrally sponsored programme for urban water supply in Kerala as in the case of rural water supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : No, sir.

Non-payment of salary to employees of Samachar Bharati

5563. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar are not getting their salary and both the organisations are on the verge of closure;

(b) whether Government have gone into the problems faced by each of the two organisations and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is any possibility of Government coming to their rescue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA) : (a) As per information received from Delhi Administration, the employees of Samachar Bharati and Hindustan Samachar have not been paid salary from August, 1985, and January, 1986 respectively, due to financial difficulties faced by the agencies.

(b) and (c). Government is aware of the problems faced by these two organisations and is making all possible efforts to safeguard the interests of the employees.

Value payable for land notified under the Land Acquisition Act

5564. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether value payable in respect of land notified under Section 7 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 is based on the true market value and is in relation to the budgetary provision before a declaration under Section 5 of the Act is made; and

(b) if not, on what basis the value payable in respect of land notified under Section 7 of the Act is made ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 does not relate to declaration of land for acquisition nor does Section 7 of the said Act relate to notification for acquisition of land. Either the whole or part of the land notified under Section 4 is declared under section 6 for acquisition followed by a direction under section 7 to Collector to take order for the acquisition of the land.

The compensation payable is not dependent upon or related to the budgetary provision. In determining the amount of compensation, the matters to be taken into consi-

deration are given under section 23(1) of the Act., namely :

- i) the market value of the land at the date of publication of notification under section 4 sub-section (1).
- ii) damages sustained by the person interested at the time of taking possession of the land by reasons of the taking of any standing crops or trees on the land, of severing such land from his other land and of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, movable or immovable, in any other manner or his earnings.
- iii) if, in consequence of the acquisition of the land, the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses, if any, incidental to such change and
- iv) the damages, if any, bonafide resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under Section 6 and the time of taking possession of the land.

In addition, solatium under section 23(2) at 30% of market value in consideration of compulsory nature of the acquisition and an additional amount at the rate of 12 percent per annum of market value from the date of publication under section 4(1) upto the date of making the award or taking possession, whichever is earlier, under sub-section (1-A) of Section 23 are also to be included in the award of compensation.

Under section 34 of the Act interest at 9 percent for periods upto one year and 15 percent thereafter in case of delay is also payable on the compensation awarded from the date of taking possession upto the time of payment or of deposition in court of the compensation.

Lifting of Ban on Export of Pesticides by United States

5565. SHRI NARENDRA BUDANIA :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that recently United States administration has lifted the ban on export of pesticides whose manufacture or use has been banned in United States of America;

(b) whether these banned pesticides namely DBC and Phosvel which are very harmful are being exported to several developing countries including India in huge quantities;

(c) whether Government propose to ban the import of these pesticides and their use; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No such information has come to our notice.

(b) The pesticide namely DBCP (Dibromo chloro propane) had been banned for import into India by the Registration Committee, constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968 long back due to its sterility inducing effect. Similarly, the pesticide namely Phosvel (Leptophos) has not been approved by the said Committee for its use in India, in view of controversial reports on delayed neuro-toxicity. Hence, the question of import of these two pesticides by India does not arise. The information whether these two pesticides are exported by the USA to other developing countries is not known.

(c) and (d). In view of the above, the question does not arise.

Foreign exchange earned by foreign chartered fishing boats

5566. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange earned by foreign chartered fishing boats in 1985, company-wise;

(b) whether Union Government propose to provide similar financial concessions to the Indian fishing industry as are given to foreign fishing boats; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The company-wise foreign exchange earning in 1985 by way of 15 per cent share of the total catch value are shown in the statement given below.

(b) No financial concessions are given to foreign fishing boats operating under charter.

(c) the question does not arise.

Statement

Name of Indian Company	Foreign exchange earned by way of 15 percent share of the total catch value in '000 US\$.
1. Golden Fisheries Ltd., New Delhi	314.97
2. G.P. Marine Products (India) (P) Ltd., Guntur	76.06
3. Nava Bharat Ferro Alloys Ltd. Visakhapatnam	44.16
4. Shrimp India Ltd., Visakhapatnam	38.36
5. Young Fisheries Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	6.50
6. Four Season Fisheries Ltd., Visakhapatnam	36.99
7. Bali Cold Storage Pvt. Ltd., Madras	33.21
8. Leo Sea Food Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	96.97
9. Star Marine Foods Pvt. Ltd., Visakhapatnam	35.78

Indo-US programme on weed control

5567. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUHDARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently an agreement on Indo-US research programme on weed control was signed; and

(b) if so, the projects taken up and proposed to be taken up, the sites where research will be undertaken and other details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) An ICAR-USDA collaborative weed control programme was initiated in the year 1978, as first phase, with an amount of Rs. 42.97 lakhs for five years at six centres viz. Ludhiana, Bangalore, Jabalpur, Pantnagar, Palampur and Kharagpur.

(ii) The second phase was started in the year 1982-83 with an amount of Rs. 58.10 lakhs for five years at seven centres viz. Jorhat, Parbhani, Anand, Faizabad, Bangalore, Jhansi, and Coimbatore.

(iii) Recently, an agreement for the third phase of the collaboration was signed for extending the programme at nine more centres viz. Ranchi, Hissar, Santiniketan, Pusa, Kanpur, Trichur, Bhubaneswar, Hyderabad and ICAR Research Complex, Shillong with an amount of Rs. 63.85 lakhs.

The research programme of the project covers weed survey of the agro-ecological zone where the centre is located and suitable weed management strategies including chemical biological and integrated weed control measures. The weed control methods are developed for different crops and cropping systems including vegetables, horticulture and plantation crops.

Code for telecast of commercial advertisements and sponsored programmes on Doordarshan

5568. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the code, if any laid down by Government for commercial advertising and sponsored programmes on Doordarshan;

(b) whether Government have made any evaluation to know how far the code is comprehensive and does not dilute the role of Doordarshan as a medium of education, information, entertainment and protects the interests of the people if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove the deficiencies if any, in the code for commercial advertising and sponsored programmes on Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir. A copy of the code laid down by the Government is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2565/86]. This applies to advertisements for sponsored programmes as well.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The occasion for such an evaluation has not arisen.

Transfer of Wakf properties to Delhi Wakf Board

5569. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some time back Government had decided to transfer over 100 immovable properties in Delhi which were claimed to be Wakf properties, to the Delhi Wakf Board;

(b) whether it is also a fact that so far not a single property has been handed over to the Board; and

(c) if so, the details of the properties and the reasons for non-implementation of Government decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) There is a writ petition against the decision and the matter is sub-judice.

Financial assistance to Kerala under National Welfare Fund for Fishermen

5570. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted to Kerala from National Welfare Fund for Fishermen during the Sixth Plan period; and

(b) the actual amount utilised by the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Scheme on National Welfare Fund for Fishermen Society was started during 1984-85 with a Budget estimate of Rs. 39.50 lakh and no separate amount was allocated to Kerala.

(b) Question does not arise.

Residential flats over green belt areas

5571. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has been altering the use of land earmarked green in the master plan and zonal development plans for the capital over a number of years;

(b) if so, the areas involved and the number of residential flats built over these green belt areas; and

(c) the reasons for such deviations from the Master and Lay-out Plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Production of fruits and vegetables

5572. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the per acre production of fruits and vegetables in India separately, as on 31 December, 1985 and the break-up thereof, State-wise;

(b) how does the per acre national production compare with the figures for the other countries;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for increasing fruit production during Seventh Five Year Plan and whether any increase in allocation for research and development has also been made for the Seventh Plan as compared to the allocation in Sixth Plan;

(d) if so, the nature thereof and the comparative figures for both plans; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The official statistics relating to per acre production for most fruits and vegetables are not available. However, the latest available information on State-wise per hectare production of various fruits and vegetables under forecast basis for the crop year 1984-85 are given in the statement-II given below.

(b) The figures for per hectare production of fruits in India *vis-a-vis* other countries are not available. However, the

figures for per hectare production of some selected vegetable crops in India and some selected countries are given in the attached statement-II below.

(c) to (e). For increasing the production of fruits during the Seventh Five Year Plan, following Central Sector/Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented :

1. Establishment of Elite Progeny Orchards for production of Quality planting material.
2. Package Programme on Banana and Pineapple in U.Ts.
3. Improved Technology for quality apple production.

Besides, the National Horticulture Board proposed to take up the programme of strengthening of selected Government fruit nurseries in 10 States for enhanced supply of planting material.

The outlays for Seventh Five Year Plan has been kept at Rs. 1230.00 lakhs for fruit development programmes against Rs. 234.96 lakhs released as Central share during the Sixth Plan. Similarly, for schemes on research in horticulture including fruits and vegetables, the allocation for Seventh Five Year Plan is Rs. 3195.00 lakhs against the actual expenditure of Rs. 2136.72 lakhs during Sixth Five Year Plan.

Statement-I

Productivity of fruits and vegetables in India (1984-85)

(Kgs/hectare)

	Banana	Potato	Sweet Potato	Tapioca	Onion
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	16789	—	5429	4775	7986
Assam	12971	6664	3286	—	—
Bihar	8300	9675	7190	—	8447
Gujarat	26565	32918	—	—	32960

1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	—	18613	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	—	3246	—	—	—
Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	—	—
Karnataka	5823	7103	6480	—	5765
Kerala	6369	—	6588	16978	—
Madhya Pradesh	17715	12797	6051	—	13920
Maharashtra	24139	5348	13429	—	13459
Orissa	9972	8546	7604	—	7905
Punjab	—	19613	—	—	—
Rajasthan	—	—	—	—	3550
Tamil Nadu	30010	8259	9878	30900	8678
Uttar Pradesh	—	17023	8946	—	11593
West Bengal	—	21071	—	—	—
All India	16359	14815	7523	18062	13548

Statement-II

Yield of selected vegetable crops in selected countries 1983

Yield in Kgs/hectare

Sl. No.	Country	Potatoes	Sweet Potatoes	Cassava (Tapioca)	Onion
1	2	2	3	4	5
1.	India*	13549	7323	17709	10330
2.	Argentina	18617			
3.	Bangladesh	10283			
4.	Brazil	10832	8824	10828	10873
5.	Canada	22452			
6.	China	12493	18246		12982
7.	Colombia	12500			
8.	Egypt	15972			38824
9.	France	26141			
10.	Germany DR	17647			
11.	Germany FR	24482			

1	2	2	3	4	5
12.	Indonesia		7852	9836	
13.	Japan	28030	21309		41379
14.	Netherlands	33130			
15.	Nigerai			8652	
16.	Peru	7573			
17.	Poland	15529			
18.	Romania	21371			
19.	Rawanda		9322		
20.	Spain	15128			
21.	Tanzania			5231	
22.	Thailand			13077	
23.	Turkey	17171			14444
24.	Uganda		4872		
25.	U.K.	29995			
26.	U.S.S.R.	12053			11734
27.	U.S.A.	29465			34865
28.	Vietnam		4450		
29.	Zaire			6999	

*Official estimates for 1982-83—(Source-F.A.O. Production Year Book 1983)

Indian Broadcasting Service

5573. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress in the creation of the proposed Indian Broadcasting Service;

(b) the categories of present employees of the AIR with their designations and corresponding scales of pay who are to be included in the proposed service;

(c) the corresponding information for the employees who are to be excluded from the proposed service; and

(d) the reasons for their exclusion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) to (d). The proposed Group 'A' Service viz. the Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service will, when constituted, have the grades and the scales as found in any other Group 'A' Central Service i.e. beginning from the junior time scale of Rs. 700-1300 and going upto the scale Rs. 3000 fixed.

The service will come into effect from the date on which the rules, therefor, are notified in the Gazette; presently, after approval by the Department of Personnel, the rules are under scrutiny in consultation with Union Public Service Commission.

The persons holding regular posts in such typical scales as referred to above in the programme planning and production cadres of All India Radio and Doordarshan are proposed to be encadred therein.

Since the intention is to create a new service to encadre the programme personnel

of All India Radio and Doordarshan, employees in other disciplines like Engineering, Administration etc. and contract employees will not form part of the service.

Production of Tapioca

5574. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the State which is producing highest quantity of tapioca;

(b) the output of tapioca in Kerala during 1984 and 1985; and

(c) whether the national production of tapioca is mainly used for domestic consumption or for export ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The output of tapioca in Kerala during the crop year 1983-84 was 39.2 lakh tonnes, and in 1984-85 it was 39.5 lakh tonnes. This State is the major producer of tapioca in the country. The national production of tapioca is mostly used for domestic consumption.

Telecast of Republic Day Programme organised by West Bengal

5575. SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA :
SHRI SURESH KURUP :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a complaint from Government of West Bengal for not showing the Republic Day Programme organised by the State Government of Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi had made arrangements to get TV coverage feeds of the Republic Day celebrations in Calcutta as well as capitals of some other States/ Union Territories in the North-Eastern region so that the same could be included in the national news bulletins of Doordarshan. However, the feed received from Calcutta on Microwave link was technically poor. It was, therefore, decided not to include the same in the news bulletin of that night. The tape of this coverage from Calcutta which was airfreighted to Delhi, was received in Delhi late in the night, thus ruling out its inclusion either in the national news bulletins or in the special programme telecast the same night. The coverages were, therefore, used in the national news bulletins of Doordarshan the next day.

Remunerative prices for agricultural produce in Maharashtra

5576. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra, after having studied the cost of production of paddy, jowar, cotton, groundnut and other cereals and of moong, tur and other pulses submitted proposals for remunerative prices for agricultural produce to Government of India for 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) if so, what were the suggested remunerative prices for each agricultural produce for 1983-84, 1984-85, and 1985-86 respectively; and

(c) whether recommendations made by Government of Maharashtra were taken into consideration while fixing support price of those foodgrains for the above-mentioned period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION : (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The prices of different crops suggested by the Government of Maharashtra to the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices are as under :

(Rs. per quintal)

Commodity	Crops Season		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
Paddy	252.53	274.22	298.32
Jowar	240.40	256.02	263.16
Cotton (i) B-1007	804.66	916.04	938.03
(ii) H-4	Nil	928.26	937.94
Groundnut	611.19	640.83	670.35
Moong	542.66	611.22	675.78
Tur (Arhar)	386.52	453.04	456.82

(c) The prices fixed by the Government are based on the recommendations made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices as well as after taking into consideration the views of different State Governments and those of the Economic Ministries.

Setting up of Rural Development Commission

5577. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a commission to go into the problems of rural areas of the country on the lines of the National Commission on Urbanisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the likely terms of reference thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme

5578. DR. A.K. PATEL :
DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news report in the Indian Express dated 22 February, 1986 that the latest evaluation of IRDP confirms that a good proportion of massive funds spent on this scheme is a waste and is preempting other more useful programmes and that the problem lies at the conceptual level to eradicate poverty;

(b) if so, the facts and figures as provided by the evaluation; and

(c) whether IRDP would be reoriented for creating wage-employment opportunities ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India's attention has been drawn to a news report in the Indian Express dated 22nd February, 1986. The findings of the recently concluded concurrent evaluation for the period October-December, 1985, in fact, indicate that in about 39 per cent cases, the assets generated incremental income of more than Rs. 2,000/-. In about 27 per cent cases, such increase was between Rs. 1000/- and Rs.2000/-. Nearly 75 per cent beneficiaries felt the assistance provided was adequate to acquire the asset. 49 per cent had repaid more than 50 per cent of the total loan amount.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to reorient the IRDP to include wage employment. However, Government's strategy for poverty alleviation includes both components, of self-employment through programmes like IRDP and wage employment through programmes like National Rural

Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP).

[Translation]

Setting up of High Security Animal Disease Laboratory in Bhopal

5579. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government had taken any action for setting up of a high security Animal Disease Laboratory in Bhopal (M. P.) with UNDP assistance at a cost of about Rs. 14 crore last year;

(b) whether State Government has made available 134.89 acres of land for this biggest institute of Asia at Hathaikhera; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government are taking any concrete action to start the said institute soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir, A High Security Animal Disease Laboratory of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute is to be set up at Bhopal for which UNDP assistance at a cost of U.S. 1,016,400 has already been cleared. The question of the quantum of Government of India's input as a part of Seventh Plan of I. V. R. I. is under examination.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is taking concrete steps in this connection as a part of the I.V.R.I. Seventh Plan proposal which is under preparation. As soon as it is cleared, the ground work will be started.

[English]

Drought prone states

5580. PROF. MDHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain States and certain districts in these States are prone to recurrent drought conditions;

(b) if so, whether such States and districts have been identified; and

(c) if so, to prevent hardships to people in regard to difficulties arising out of scarcity of water for drinking and cultivation, what permanent arrangements for water storage and water supply are proposed in these States with Central assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A list of the States and districts covered at present under the Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and the Desert Development Programme (DDP) is given in the Statement given below. These are the major chronic drought prone areas in the country.

(c) Water supply for drinking and for cultivation are State subjects. However, the Central Government assists the States in this regard through central and centrally sponsored schemes.

The centrally sponsored programme of DPAP and the 100 per cent centrally funded DDP contemplate inter alia, conservation and development of water resources through water harvesting structures, minor irrigation works, tanks, ponds, wells, lift irrigation etc. to provide water for cultivation. These are included in the annual action plans prepared for an integrated development of the areas. The central sector out lay for DPAP in the Seventh Plan is Rs. 237 crores and for DDP it is Rs. 245 crores.

The Central Government also assists the States in providing safe drinking water in the rural areas under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) for which an outlay of Rs. 1201.22 crores has been provided in the Seventh Plan. In line with the objective of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-91), it is proposed to provide adequate drinking water facilities to the entire rural population.

Statement

Coverage of the Brought Prone Areas Programme and the Desert Development Programme.

State	District	No. of blocks covered under the programme
(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Drought Prone Areas Programme :		
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Anantapur	16
	2. Chittoor	8
	3. Cuddapah	6
	4. Mahbubnagar	12
	5. Kurnool	13
	6. Prakasam	9
	7. Rangareddy	3
	8. Nalgonda	2
	Sub-total :	
2. Bihar	1. Palamu	24
	2. Santhal Parganas	7
	3. Monghyr	7
	4. Rohtas	7
	5. Nawadah	9
Sub-total :		54
3. Gujarat	1. Ahmedabad	2
	2. Amreli	8
	3. Bhavnagar	3
	4. Jamnagar	2
	5. Kutch	7
	6. Panchmahals	7
	7. Rajkot	5
	8. Surendranagar	9
Sub-total :		43
4. Haryana	1. Mohindergarh	9
	Sub-total :	9
5. Jammu & Kashmir	1. Doda	8
	2. Udhampur	5
Sub-total :		13

1	2	3
6. Karnataka	1. Bijapur	11
	2. Bellary	5
	3. Belgaum	4
	4. Chitradurga	6
	5. Dharwar	14
	6. Kolar	9
	7. Tumkur	6
	8. Gulbarga	8
	9. Bidar	3
	10. Raichur	4
	11. Chickmagalur	1
	Sub-total	71
7. Madhya Pradesh	1. Khargone	7
	2. Jhabua	12
	3. Shahdol	6
	4. Dhar	8
	5. Sidhi	8
	6. Betul	8
	Sub-total :	49
8. Maharashtra	1. Ahmednagar	10
	2. Sholapur	10
	3. Nasik	10
	4. Sangli	6
	5. Satara	4
	6. Dhule	4
	7. Aurangabad	6
	8. Jalna	1
	9. Jalgaon	5
	10. Beed	6
	11. Osmanabad	3
	12. Pune	9
	Sub-total :	74
9. Orissa	1. Phulbani	14
	2. Kalahandi	11
	3. Bolangir	8
	4. Sambalpur	6
	Sub-total :	39

1	2	3
10. Rajasthan	1. Ajmer	2
	2. Banswara	8
	3. Dungarpur	5
	4. Udaipur	3
	5. Sawai Madhopur	2
	6. Tonk	3
	7. Kota	4
	8. Jhalawar	3
		Sub-total :
11. Tamil Nadu	1. Dharmapuri	12
	2. Ramanathapuram	7
	3. Pudukottai	4
	4. Pasumpon Muthuramalingam	6
	5. Kamarajar	5
	6. Tirunelveli	9
	Sub-total :	43
12. Uttar Pradesh	1. Mirzapur	10
	2. Banda	10
	3. Jalaun	3
	4. Hamirpur	5
	5. Jbansi	3
	6. Lalitpur	2
	7. Bahraich	14
	8. Gonda	4
	9. Kheri	2
	10. Sitapur	3
	11. Allahabad	1
	12. Chamoli	4
	13. Pauri Garhwal	10
	14. Tehri Garhwal	3
	15. Almora	8
	16. Pithoragarh	5
	Sub-total :	87
13. West Bengal	1. Purulia	20
	2. Midnapur	7

(1)	(2)	(3)
	3. Bankura	7
	Sub-total :	34
	Grand Total	615
II. Desert Development Programme (DDP) :		
Hot Arid Areas		
1. Gujarat	1. Banaskantha	7
	2. Mehsana	2
	Sub-total :	9
2. Haryana	1. Hissar	10
	2. Bhiwani	7
	3. Rohtak	5
	4. Sirsa	4
	Sub-total :	26
3. Rajasthan	1. Ganganagar	9
	2. Bikaner	4
	3. Churu	7
	4. Jhunjhunu	8
	5. Sikar	8
	6. Nagaur	11
	7. Jodhpur	9
	8. Jaisalmer	3
	9. Barmer	8
	10. Jalore	7
	11. Pali	10
	Sub-total :	84
Cold Arid Areas :		
4. Himachal Pradesh	1. Lahaul & Spiti	1
	2. Kinnaur	1
	Sub-total :	2
5. Jammu & Kashmir	1. Leh	5
	2. Kargil	5
	Sub-total :	10
	Grand Total :	131

**Marketing of Mother Dairy Products
through public sector/Cooperative
dairy units**

5581. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mother Dairy, Delhi had as a policy invited all public sector/cooperative dairy units in the country for marketing of their respective products through Mother Dairy booths and if so, when this circular was sent and response thereto;

(b) whether vegetable and fruit prices of Mother Dairy booths are very high;

(c) whether Mother Dairy is to buy vegetables and fruits only through farmers' co-operatives and if so, when this will be achieved; and

(d) whether Mother Dairy, Calcutta has already achieved this aim in respect of oranges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Mother Dairy approached some of the cooperative federations like Haryana, Punjab and Gujarat for marketing some of their products through the booths under the fruit and vegetables project.

(b) Vegetable and fruit prices at Mother Dairy booths are not high.

(c) Efforts are being made to procure as much quantity of fruit and vegetables as is feasible directly from the farmers and existing co-operatives.

(d) Mother Dairy, Calcutta, did not undertake the procurement and sale of oranges. The procurement of oranges was undertaken by the Mirik Primary Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Society and marketed through the Mother Dairy milk retailers.

**Lack of funds for water-supply schemes
in Andhra Pradesh**

5582. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA
RAO ;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received by Union Government that the water supply schemes in problem villages called PWS and RMS are not being implemented properly in Andhra Pradesh on account of lack of funds; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to provide adequate funds for these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) The provision of drinking water supply is the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government only assists the State Government in their efforts to provide drinking water in rural areas through assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). For the Seventh Plan Andhra Pradesh has an outlay of Rs. 140 crores in the State Sector M. N. P. Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), an amount of Rs. 1587.44 lakhs was released during 1985-86 to Andhra Pradesh and the provision allocation for 1986-87 is Rs. 1760 lakhs.

Additional cyclone relief to A.P.

5583. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a request has been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh for sanctioning an additional amount of Rs. 449.60 lakhs over and above the ceiling of expenditure approved by Union Government for providing relief and rehabilitation to the victims of cyclone which occurred in November, 1984.

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Government have also requested for extension of time limit for incurring the expenditure on relief and rehabilitation work from 31 December, 1985 to 31 March, 1986;

(c) if so, whether Central Government have acceded to the request; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The request of the Government of Andhra Pradesh for enhancement of the ceiling of expenditure by Rs. 449.60 lakhs has been considered by Government of India and it has been decided not to reopen up the case since the ceilings were fixed on the basis of the report of the Central Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief thereon. The extension of time limit however, has been granted upto 31st March, 1986, for utilising the ceiling of expenditure approved for 'irrigation' and 'repair of roads' for the year 1984-85 and 1985-86.

Wheat and rice allotted to Andhra Pradesh under NREP and RLEGP for 1986-87

5584. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI
REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quality and quantity of wheat and rice to be allotted to Andhra Pradesh under N.R.E.P./R.L.E.G.P. during 1986-87;

(b) whether representations have been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for increasing the distribution charges of foodgrains under NREP/RLEGP from the present Rs. 15/- per quintal to Rs. 25/- per quintal;

(c) whether representation has been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and other States for releasing the Budget provisions by Union Government in one instalment for schemes under NREP/RLEGP/IRDP/DPAP/PASMA on the ground that the release of the second instalment is invariably delayed; and

(d) whether Government have acceded to the suggestion and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) A total quantity of 95,560 MTs has been allocated to Andhra Pradesh under NREP/RLEGP for the first half of the year 1986-87. The quantity to be allocated for the second half of the year will depend upon the utilisation against this quantity. Half of the quantity of foodgrains will be supplied in the form of rice and the remaining quantity in the form of wheat. The quality of foodgrains to be supplied has to conform to the Fair Average Quality (FAQ).

(b) to (d). The Government of Andhra Pradesh had represented during the year 1984-85 that the subsidy provided for transportation and handling charges of the foodgrains under NREP should be enhanced from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 25/-. The rate of subsidy for transportation and handling charges has been revised to Rs. 20/- per quintal and States may book any expenditure over and above this amount to the non-wage component under NREP/RLEGP.

No proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh or any other State that the funds under the programmes should be released in one instalment.

Telecast of Kannada Language Programmes

5585. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many sponsored programmes are being shown in a week in the regional language of Kannada by Bangalore Doordarshan Kendra; and

(b) whether it will be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) At present, sponsored programme in Kannada is shown once a week.

(b) Yes, sir. It would be increased if suitable programmes are available.

**Functioning of Siddarth Hotel without
Completion certificate**

5586. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Siddarth Continental Hotel in Vasant Vihar, New Delhi has been functioning without a completion certificate; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the action proposed to be taken against the owner of the hotel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the Delhi Development Authority have not issued completion certificate so far for Siddarth Continental Hotel, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi, as there were certain deviations from the sanctioned building plans.

The Delhi Development Authority have instructed the prompters of the building to rectify the deviations and submit the relevant documents required for processing the completion certificate.

Interim relief for newsmen

5587. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Union of Journalists (India) has demanded interim relief for newsmen; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter has been referred to the Wage Boards constituted under the provisions of working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, for their consideration. The Government have already requested the Wage Boards to expedite their recommendations. As soon as

these are received, the same will be considered by the Government under Section 13-A of the Act.

Copper extraction from Khetri Mines

5588. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of copper extracted from Khetri Mines during 1985; and

(b) the total quantity of copper to be extracted during 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The total quantity of copper ore extracted from the Khetri Group of Mines and copper metal contained therein during 1985-86 and expected during 1986-87 is indicated below :

	1985-86 (Provisional)	1986-87 Targeted
Ore extracted from Khetri Group of Mines. (lakh tonnes)	14.92	18.66
Copper metal contained in the above (tonnes)	16,998	20,526
Ore from Khetri Mine alone (lakh tonnes.)	7.62	9.00
Copper metal contained in the above (Tonnes.)	5,333	6,390

Vacation of DDA land from squatters

5589. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that lands were acquired from farmers by the Delhi Development Authority at extremely low rates and instead of developing and bringing them under some use these were left vacant indefinitely for squatters to take illegal possession; and

(b) if so, the action being taken against the DDA officials and the steps proposed to be taken to get such lands vacated from the squatters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Land is acquired by Delhi Admn. on behalf of DDA for the planned development of Delhi in accordance with the provisions contained in the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The Act provides for payment of compensation at market rates prevalent at the time of notification under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act which has been amended to provide for additional benefits to the persons from whom land is acquired. DDA has reported that most of the lands which have been placed at their disposal have been developed.

(b) DDA has taken several steps to prevent encroachments such as demolition of unauthorised structures, fencing of vacant land, deployment of adequate watch and ward staff etc.

The following steps have also been taken by the Government to check unauthorised construction/encroachment in Delhi :

- (i) A directive was issued to all the concerned agencies that encroachment on public property should be checked in the very beginning and not allowed to become permanent when it becomes difficult to remove them.
- (ii) The relevant Acts have been amended to declare unauthorised construction a cognizable offence and to tighten the law generally for dealing with the encroachment.
- (iii) Guidelines have been laid down for checking unauthorised constructions and to fix responsibility for the purpose at fairly high level in the concerned organisations.

Telecast of Malayalam films in Chitramala

5590. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Malayalam films are ignored in "Chitramala" of the Delhi television programme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the last one and a half year none of the art forms of Kerala like Kathakali, Mohiniyattam, Oppana etc. were telecast from Delhi Doordarshan;

(c) whether Government have received any complaint that during the documentary on Makarasankranti and Vijayadashami, Kerala was neglected; and

(d) whether the Malayalam films are not given the due share, when regional films are shown on every Sunday ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) No, Sir. As many as 11 Malayalam songs were included in Chitramala programmes during the period 1.1.85 to 31.3.86.

(b) No, Sir. Eleven different programmes pertaining to arts and music of Kerala were telecast during the last one and a half year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. Malayalam feature films are given their due share. Four Malayalam feature films were telecast during the period from 1.1.85 to 31.3.86—two on the National Network and two from Delhi and its relay transmitters.

Use of fertilizers

5591. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a very wide disparity in the use of fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, the State-wise per hectare consumption of fertilizers during 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(c) whether the rate of intake of fertilizer in the Eastern States is abysmally poor as compared to Punjab and Haryana and with increased fertilizer intake the production of rice can be raised by 100 per cent; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is inter-State variation in fertilizer consumption in the country. State-wise per hectare consumption of fertilizers during 1984-85 and estimated consumption during 1985-86 is given in the Statement given below.

(c) and (d). The rate of intake of fertilizers is lower in the Eastern States compared to Punjab and Haryana. With the increase in fertilizer use the production of rice can be raised substantially. To increase the production of rice in the Eastern States a special rice production programme in 420 selected blocks in the States of Assam, Bihar, Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Eastern U. P. and West Bengal is in operation. Under this Scheme efforts are being made to increase the productivity of rice through various package of practices including increased use of fertilizers.

Statement

Name of State	Consumption of nutrients (N + P ₂ O ₅ + K ₂ O)	
	Kg/Hectare	
	(1984-85)	(1985-86) (estimated)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	75.14	67.13
2. Kerala	43.94	50.10
3. Karnataka	52.61	50.42
4. Tamil Nadu	99.94	99.56
5. Gujarat	46.28	40.41
6. Madhya Pradesh	17.13	19.98
7. Maharashtra	28.51	33.71
8. Rajasthan	11.11	11.41
9. Haryana	57.78	64.80
10. Punjab	151.19	158.19
11. Uttar Pradesh	65.11	86.80

1	2	3
12. Himachal Pradesh	22.92	24.50
13. J. & K.	29.72	35.54
14. Assam	4.01	5.06
15. Bihar	35.90	47.15
16. West Bengal	54.81	60.90
17. Manipur	15.66	20.61
18. Meghalaya	14.30	17.26
19. Nagaland	1.76	1.76
20. Tripura	8.15	13.14
21. Orissa	13.04	16.14
22. Sikkim	13.00	13.00
All India Average	46.38	50.98

Probe into working of ICAR

5592. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to appoint a high powered panel to probe into the working of Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) if so, the composition of the panel; and

(c) the terms of reference thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Semi-starvation conditions among poor in villages

5593. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether inspite of considerable increase in foodgrains including cereals and pulses semi-starvation conditions exists among the poorest in villages;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to formulate any scheme to liquidate semi-starvation conditions in a phased manner;

(c) the details of the programme; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose for each State and Union Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d). According to 38th round of National Sample Survey (1983), 40.4 percent of the rural families

were below the poverty line in 1983-84. The poverty line is at present an annual income of Rs. 6,400/-per family at 1984-85 prices. This has been determined mainly with reference to daily calorie requirement of 2,400 per person in rural areas.

In order to raise these persons above the poverty line, several programmes have been launched by the Government like IRDP which provides for self-employment and NREP/RLEGP which provide for wage employment with distribution of foodgrains at subsidised rates.

The funds allocated for the above programmes for various States/UTs for 1986-87 are given in the Statement given below.

Statement

Central Allocation (Provisional) for IRDP, NREP and RLEGP for 1986-87.

(rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	IRDP	NREP	RLEGP
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1869.89	2197.00	4739.00
2.	Assam	628.30	461.00	992.00
3.	Bihar	3548.86	3234.00	6973.00
4.	Gujarat	989.84	757.00	1633.00
5.	Haryana	345.59	214.00	461.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	218.88	138.00	309.00
7.	J & K	351.02	170.00	374.00
8.	Karnataka	1086.91	1060.06	2292.00
9.	Kerala	738.98	866.00	1864.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2536.80	1907.00	4114.00
11.	Maharashtra	1849.73	1834.00	3949.00
12.	Manipur	77.41	25.00	57.00
13.	Meghalaya	104.08	35.00	73.00
14.	Nagaland	131.64	28.00	61.00
15.	Orissa	1486.02	1013.00	2187.00
16.	Punjab	397.68	228.00	491.00

1	2	3	4	5
17. Rajasthan		1261.77	892.00	1941.00
18. Sikkim		43.06	18.00	41.00
19. Tamil Nadu		1896.76	1811.00	3902.00
20. Tripura		73.38	76.00	168.00
21. Uttar Pradesh		5014.83	4054.00	8738.00
22. West Bengal		2000.51	1732.00	3737.00
23. A, & N Islands		45.15	36.00	42.00
24. Arunachal Pradesh		367.15	36.00	42.00
25. Chandigarh		60.73	10.00	10.00
26. D & N. Haveli		23.79	18.00	21.00
27. Delhi		100.58	16.00	31.00
28. G. D. & Diu		193.36	42.00	64.00
29. Lakshadweep		30.49	10.00	10.00
30. Mizoram		180.68	36.00	42.00
31. Pondicherry		76.75	36.00	42.00
Estt. Exp.		—	10.00	—
All India		27730.62	23000.00	49400.00

*In case of IRDP and NREP matching funds are to be provided by State Governments.

[*Translation*]

Compensation to Farmers for land
Acquired by DDA

5594. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the request made by farmers of Delhi for providing due compensation in lieu of their land acquired by DDA;

(b) if so, the demands of the farmers and the rate at which Government are prepared to give compensation;

(c) when the rate of compensation was fixed by the Government first;

(d) whether Government will revise the rate of compensation keeping in view the increasing prices; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Some representations have been received by the Government in this regard.

(b) and (c). The land is acquired by Delhi Admn. on behalf of DDA for the planned development of Delhi in accordance with the provisions contained in the Land Acquisition Act, 1984 as amended from time to time. The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 provides the basis for determination of compensation which consists of market value on the date of notification under section 4(1), damages on various counts enumerated in sub-section (1) of section 23

and solatium in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition. The Act has been comprehensively amended by the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1984 to provide for additional amount calculated at the rate of 12 percent annum of such market value for the period commencing on the date of publication of notification under section 4(1) upto the date of award or the date of taking possession of land, whichever is earlier. The rate of solatium has also been raised to 30 percent from 15 percent of the market value. Moreover the rate of interest in case of delay in payment or deposit of compensation has been raised from 6 percent to 9 percent per annum for a period upto one year and 15 percent per annum thereafter. A time limit of three years from the date of publication of preliminary notification under section 4(1) to that of making award has also been laid down in the amended Act.

(d) and (e). Since the rate of compensation is fixed in the light of the provisions contained in the Land Acquisition Act, 1984 there is no scope for revision out-side the purview of the Act.

[English]

Exemption of public sector undertakings from ESI Scheme

5595. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the public sector undertakings have asked for exemption from the EST Scheme in order to grant more benefits to the employees free of cost;

(b) if so, the names of the undertakings and since when they have been asking for exemption; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The exemptions have been asked for mainly on the ground that medical and cash benefits available to the employees under the management's own scheme are

more favourable than the benefits provided under the ESI Scheme.

(b) The applications for exemption in respect of the following public sector undertakings are at present pending with the Government :

S.N.	Name of Public Sector Undertakings	Date of receipt of the application for exemption
1.	M/s Misra Dhatu Nigam, Hyderabad	20/12/84
2.	M/s Maruti Udyog Ltd., Gurgaon	11/2/85
3.	M/s Indian Telephone Industries, Naini	23/3/85
4.	M/s Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore	29/5/85
5.	M/s Hindustan Petroleum Ltd., Bombay	3/7/85
6.	M/s Bharat Refractories Ltd., Ranchi.	1/11/85
7.	M/s Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceutical Ltd., Calcutta	6/11/85
8.	M/s Bengal Immunity Ltd., Calcutta.	20/11/85

(c) A Sub-Committee of the ESI Corporation had recently reviewed the policy of exemption under the ESI Act and made its recommendations to the ESI Corporation. The recommendations of the Committee were considered and accepted by the Corporation at its meeting held in February, 1986. The pending applications for exemption are now being processed in the light of the recommendations of the Corporation.

Increase in doctors' fees per insured worker

5596. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the medical practitioners in the country have been agitating for increase in the remuneration per insured worker;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the proposal; and

(c) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The Insurance Medical Practitioners under the panel system of the ESI Scheme have been demanding suitable enhancement in the capitation fees paid to them;

(b) and (c). The ESI Corporation has decided to set up a Sub-Committee which inter-alia, will consider the demand for enhancement of capitation fees. Further action will be taken in the light of the recommendations of the Committee.

[Translation]

Villages connected with pucca roads in Bihar with World Bank Assistance

5597. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in Bihar proposed to be linked with pucca roads with the assistance of World Bank.

(b) the number of roads on which construction work has been started under this programme;

(c) the length of these roads; and

(d) the number of phases in which as also the time by which their construction work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) 647.

(b) 96.

(c) 657.56 kms.

(d) Construction work has been taken up in three phases and is targeted to be completed by June, 1986.

[English]

Rice production plan in Eastern region

5598. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have identified inadequacy of farm credit in the effective implementation of ambitious special rice production plan in the Eastern region;

(b) whether after a review the Planning Commission found that the agricultural credit was woefully inadequate for the scheme to make an effective dent in the rice production in the region;

(c) whether any programme has been launched in the Seventh Plan as a centrally sponsored scheme in 20 per cent of the blocks in the Eastern region; and

(d) the suggestions Planning Commission has made for full implementation of this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). No specific study to identify inadequacy of farm credit in the effective implementation of the Special Rice Production Programme in Eastern Region has been conducted by the Planning Commission. However, the Committee on Agricultural Productivity in Eastern India, set-up by the Reserve Bank of India in 1983, had, *inter alia* observed that the use of inputs and on-farm investment suffered due to inadequate flow of institutional credit.

(c) Yes, Sir. For increasing production and productivity of rice, a Centrally Sponsored Special Rice Production Programme has been launched in 20 per cent blocks of the States in the Eastern Region namely, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, U.P. and West Bengal.

(d) The Special Rice Production Programme has been taken-up only from 1985-86. The Planning Commission has not undertaken any indepth review of the progress of the implementation of the scheme.

Projects implemented by National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board

5599. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the projects implemented or proposed to be implemented by the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oil Development Board since its inception in 1984, State-wise;

(b) the details of production, processing, marketing, and agricultural and technological research done in Orissa;

(c) whether the Board proposes to provide incentives to rural farmers in Orissa; and

(d) whether Government propose to decentralise the Board with regional offices at State Headquarters to implement/monitor the work in a more effective manner, particularly in backward States like Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board has decided to take up two Schemes i.e., Scheme on Crop Competition in Oilseeds and Award of Tilhan Pandit and a Pilot Scheme for payment of prices to oilseeds growers on the basis of oil content. The Scheme on Crop Competition is to be organised at the national, State, District and the Block-level. The second scheme is proposed to be implemented in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and UP in selected regulated markets in these States.

(b) The total production of oilseeds in Orissa as in 1984-85 is 748.5 thousand tonnes. There are 55 oilseed markets in Orissa. During 1983-84, vegetable oils to the extent of 3564 tonnes valued at Rs. 583.11 lakhs was graded. The ICAR is

financing research centres under the Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology covering Groundnut, Sesamum, Safflower, Soybean and minor oilseeds. As a result, improved varieties and package of practices suited to different oilseeds in the State have been identified and popularised.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

Security deposits by workers taking jobs abroad

5600. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indians seeking jobs in Gulf and Middle East countries are to deposit one way ticket-fare, as security in case of repatriation to India by the Immigration Department;

(b) if so, how much amount is collected under this provision by the Immigration offices in India with office-wise break-up of such deposits;

(c) the number of cases of repatriation reported to the Immigration offices so far;

(d) the reasons of compelling the unemployed youths to give such huge deposits who are going abroad for employment for the first time; and

(e) whether Government propose to withdraw this requirement to benefit the employees going abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Only those workers who are recruited directly by foreign employers have to deposit security equivalent to one-way return air-fare in order to meet repatriation cost in case they are stranded.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The security deposit is taken to meet the repatriation cost in case it becomes neces-

sary. This amount is refundable on return from employment.

(e) No, Sir.

Supply of rice instead of wheat to Andhra Pradesh

5601. SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to supply rice instead of wheat to the Government of Andhra Pradesh under N.R.E.P/R.L.E.G.P.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Equal quantities of wheat and rice are proposed to be supplied to Andhra Pradesh under NREP/RIEGP during the year 1986-87. Andhra Pradesh has been released the first instalment of foodgrains amounting to 47.780 metric tonnes under each of the programme; comprising 23,890 metric tonnes of rice and 23,890 metric tonnes of wheat, and covering the first two quarters of 1986-87.

National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture

5602. SHRI N. DENNIS :
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL :
SHRIMATI MADHUREE
SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the main features of the National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture;

(b) the names of States and Districts selected to be covered under the scheme in this connection; and

(c) whether Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra will be covered under the scheme and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The main features of the National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture are (i) Land and moisture management, cropping systems introduction including dryland horticulture, fodder production and farm forestry; (ii) Contingency seed stocking and supply of seedlings and grass seed/slips; (iii) Training; (iv) adaptive research activity; (v) provision of survey equipment and fabrication of new tools; and (vi) preparation of field manuals, etc.

(b) A statement indicating tentatively selected States and Districts is given below.

(c) Yes Sir, included tentatively.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Districts tentatively selected	
1	2	3	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Anantapur	6. Hyderabad
		2. Mahboobnagar	7. Karimnagar
		3. Kurnool	8. Khammam
		4. Nalgonda	9. Medak
		5. Adilabad	10. Prakasam
			11. Warangal

1	2	3
2.	Assam	12. Nowgong
3.	Bihar	13. Nawada
		14. Gopalganj
4.	Gujarat	16. Amreli
		17. Banaskantha
		18. Bhavnagar
		19. Mehsana
		20. Rajkot
		21. Surindernagar
5.	Haryana	29. Mohindergarh
6.	Himachal Pradesh	30. Bilaspur
		31. Kulu
7.	Karnataka	34. Bellary
		35. Bijapur
		36. Chitradurga
		37. Gulbarga
		38. Kolar
		39. Raichur
8.	Kerala	47. Palghat
9.	Madhya Pradesh	48. Bhind
		49. Datia
		50. Betul
		51. Chatterpur
		52. Dewas
		53. Dhar
		54. Khargaon
		55. Khandwa
		56. Guna
		57. Gwalior
10.	Maharashtra	66. Ahmednagar
		67. Aurangabad
		15. Ranchi
		22. Ahmedabad
		23. Broach
		24. Junagarh
		25. Kaira
		26. Panchamahar
		27. Vadodra
		28. Sabarkantha
		32. Mandi
		33. Una
		40. Bangalore
		41. Bidar
		42. Dharwar
		43. Hasan
		44. Mysore
		45. Tumkur
		46. Belgaum
		58. Indore
		59. Jhabua
		60. Mandsaur
		61. Rajgarh
		62. Ratlam
		63. Shajapur
		64. Shivpuri
		65. Ujjain
		73. Akola
		74. Amravati

1

2

3

		68. Bhir	75. Buldana
		69. Dhule	76. Nanded
		70. Jalgaon	77. Nasik
		71. Sangli	78. Osmanabad
		72. Sholapur	79. Parbhani
			80. Satara
			81. Wardha
			82. Yeotmal
11.	Orissa	83. Koraput	
12.	Punjab	84. Hoshiarpur	
13.	Rajasthan	85. Ajmer	90. Tonk
		86. Alwar	91. Banswara
		87. Bharatpur	92. Dungarpur
		88. Sawai Madhopur	93. Jhalawar
		89. Sirohi	94. Kota
14.	Tamil Nadu	95. Dharmapuri	
15.	Uttar Pradesh	96. Banda	
		97. Hamirpur	
		98. Jhansi	
16.	West Bengal	99. Bankura	

Sanction for Disaster Preparedness

5603. SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a comprehensive proposal has been received from Andhra Pradesh for sanction of Rs. 16 crores under various items for Disaster Preparedness; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Government of

Andhra Pradesh have submitted proposals, for 1985-86, amounting to Rs. 5.42 crores for disaster preparedness schemes to the Union Ministry of Agriculture, as per details given below :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1. (a) Wireless (Police)	0.27
(b) -do- (HAM)	0.15
2. Rescue Boats	0.25
3. Cyclone Shelters	4.19
4. Bailey Bridges	0.56
TOTAL	5.42

(b) The proposal of the State Government is under consideration.

Avian Research Centre at Hyderabad

5604. SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a final decision has been taken on the establishment of Avian Research Centre at Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The 7th Plan proposals of the Central Avian Research Institute are being processed and as soon as these are approved a final decision on the possibility of establishing the Hyderabad Centre can be taken.

Utilisation of funds of special nutrition programme for cyclone relief work

5605. SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have agreed to the utilisation of special nutrition programme funds meant for cyclone relief works of November 1984 in Andhra Pradesh as suggested by State Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) An item like special nutrition programme aims at providing succour to the poorer section of society. As such, the amount specifically earmarked for special nutrition programme cannot be allowed to be diverted. The High Level Committee on Relief while considering the matter of inter-sectoral diversion also opined that such diversions should not be allowed as it would

amount to deviating from the established principles.

Allocation of funds to States for water supply

5606. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any concerted efforts to provide at least one source of safe potable drinking water to all problem villages in the country by the end of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitary Decade (1990);

(b) if so, the total number of problem villages in each State/Union Territory which have been covered and still remain to be covered as on 1 January, 1986.

(c) whether liberal allocation has been made for this purpose so [as to cover all villages by 1990; and

(d) the break up of the allocation for each State/Union Territory during 1985-86 and 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Provision of drinking water is the responsibility of the States. The Central Government assists the States in their efforts to provide drinking water in rural areas through assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP). Out of 2.31 lakhs of identified problem villages in the beginning of Sixth Plan, 1.92 lakhs problem villages were covered during the Sixth Plan and 38784 no. of problem villages remained to be covered as on 1.4.1985. The State/U.T wise position of problem villages covered during Sixth Plan and spilled over to Seventh Plan is indicated in Statement-I given below. The coverage of villages including problem villages during 1985-86 upto December 1985 is given in Statement-II. The States/U.Ts, are also undertaking surveys to identify villages which have become problem villages subsequently. During the Seventh Plan in line with the objective of International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade (1981-91), the aim would be to provide adequate drinking water facilities for the rural population. A total outlay

of Rs. 3454.47 crores has been provided out of which Rs. 2253.25 crores is under State Sector Minimum Needs Programme and Rs. 1201.22 crores under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply

Programme (ARWSP). The releases made to different States/U.Ts, during 1985-86 and the provisional allocation for 1986-87 is indicated in the Statement III and IV respectively which are given below.

Statement-I

Coverage of Problem Villages during Sixth Plan (1980-85)

State/U.T.		No. of Problem villages as on 1.4.1980	No. of Problem villages covered (1980-85) (Tentative)	Spillover to Seventh Plan	Percent Spill over
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8206	8094@	112	1.36
2.	Assam	15743	8654	7089	45.03
3.	Bihar	15194	14172@	1022	6.73
4.	Gujarat	5318	4492@	826	15.53
5.	Haryana	3440	2122	1318	38.31
6.	Himachal Pradesh	7815	4997@	2818	36.05
7.	J & K	4698	2028	2670	56.83
8.	Karnataka	15456	15443@	13	0.08
9.	Kerala	1158	1142@	16	1.38
10.	Madhya Pradesh	24944	23845@	1099	4.41
11.	Maharashtra	12935	12016@	919	7.10
12.	Manipur	1212	819@	393	32.43
13.	Meghalaya	2927	690@	2237	76.43
14.	Nagaland	649	424	225	34.67
15.	Orissa	23616	22357@	1259	5.33
16.	Punjab	1767	537	1230	69.61
17.	Rajasthan	19803	16043@	3760	18.99
18.	Sikkim	296	212@	84	28.38
19.	Tamil Nadu	6649	6649@	Nil	—
20.	Tripura	2800	2846	314	11.21
21.	Uttar Pradesh	28505	27143@	1362	4.78
22.	West Bengal	25243	15628@	9615	38.09
23.	A. N. Islands	173	173@	Nil	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1740	1467	273	15.69

1	2	3	4	5	6
25. Chandigarh		—	—	—	—
26. Delhi		99*	89	Nil	—
27. D & N Haveli		—	—	—	—
28. G. D. & Diu		66*	64	Nil	—
29. Lakshadweep		—	—	—	—
30. Mizoram		214	127@	87	40.65
31. Pondicherry		118	111	7	5.93
Total		230784	192024	38748	16.78

*Delhi : Out of 99 villages 3 villages transferred to DDA and 7 villages deserted.

**Goa : Out of 66 villages 2 villages will be submerged under Salauli Project.

@Includes partially covered villages also.

Statement-II

States/UTs		Target for 1985-86	Coverage of villages of all categories	No. of problem villages covered during 1985-86 (Upto Dec. 1985)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1103	1910	552
2.	Assam	2082	1094	1094
3.	Bihar	1022	582	514
4.	Gujarat	1000	572	572
5.	Haryana	506	377	377
6.	Himachal Pradesh	250	274	274
7.	J & K	392	128	128
8.	Karnataka	3800	7013	3150
9.	Kerala	116	44	11
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3500	3612	3612
11.	Maharashtra	2500	1916	37
12.	Manipur	160	93	93
13.	Meghalaya	250	44	44
14.	Nagaland	100	35	15
15.	Orissa	1259	2268	2268
16.	Punjab	125	89	89
17.	Rajasthan	1600	1043	1041

1	2	3	4	5
18. Sikkim		41	21	6
19. Tamil Nadu		2000	902	902
20. Tripura		864	287	287
21. Uttar Pradesh		3854	2876	2876
22. West Bengal		1168	340	327
23. A & N Islands		32		5
24. Arunachal Pradesh		300		110
25. Goa, D & Diu		—		2
26. Lakshadweep		—	175	—
27. Mizoram		46	(For All UTs)	51
28. Pondicherry		7		7
Total		28077	25695	18444

Statement-III

Statement showing release* of funds to State/UTs under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) in 1985-86

States/UTs		1	2
1	2		
1. Andhra Pradesh	1587.44	15. Orissa	951.00
2. Assam	1569.02	16. Punjab	691.55
3. Bihar	1527.25	17. Rajasthan	2735.13
4. Gujarat	842.00	18. Sikkim	212.00
5. Haryana	943.00	19. Tamil Nadu	2513.15
6. Himachal Pradesh	914.84	20. Tripura	361.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	1486.00	21. Uttar Pradesh	4606.00
8. Karnataka	1566.05	22. West Bengal	667.00
9. Kerala	1091.00	23. A & N. Islands	54.44
10. Madhya Pradesh	2015.00	24. Arunachal Pradesh	68.50
11. Maharashtra	1850.88	25. Goa, D & Diu	20.00
12. Manipur	451.98	26. Lakshadweep	—
13. Meghalaya	400.00	27. Mizoram	68.00
14. Nagaland	428.18	28. Pondicherry	10.75
		Total :	29741.66

*Includes release under M & I,

Statement-IV

Statement showing the provisional allocation of funds under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme during 1986-87

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Provisional allocation 1986-87
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1760.00
2.	Assam	1370.00
3.	Bihar	2930.00
4.	Gujarat	1016.00
5.	Haryana	500.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	630.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1900.00
8.	Karnataka	1254.00
9.	Kerala	996.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2266.00
11.	Maharashtra	1934.00
12.	Manipur	308.00
13.	Meghalaya	420.00
14.	Nagaland	422.00
15.	Orissa	1273.00
16.	Punjab	514.00
17.	Rajasthan	2122.00
18.	Sikkim	372.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	1544.00
20.	Tripura	350.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4615.00
22.	West Bengal	2480.00
23.	A & N. Islands	40.00
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	64.00
25.	Chandigarh	—
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	12.00
27.	Delhi	—
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	46.00
29.	Lakshadweep	10.00
30.	Mizoram	68.00
31.	Pondicherry	26.00
	Expenditure on Estt.	8.00
Total		31275.00

Setting up AIR and TV Transmitters in Himachal Pradesh

5607. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of radio stations and television transmitters have been planned for Himachal Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the names of the places at which they would be provided alongwith the programme for this purpose in each year of the plan;

(c) whether land and equipment has been acquired for such stations or are planned during the first two years?

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The position in respect of AIR and Doordarshan is as indicated below :

AIR :

New radio stations are proposed to be set up at Dharamsala, Kulu, Hamirpur, Kinnaur, Lahul Spiti and Kasauli. Action towards survey of site, purchase of equipment and system design has commenced. The major equipment is scheduled to be received during 1988-89 and the projects are scheduled to be completed during the last year of the Seventh Plan.

Doordarshan :

Schemes for TV Studio Centre at Shimla, replacement of the existing LPT at Shimla with a high power (1 KW) transmitter, low power transmitters (100 W) at Mandi, Bilaspur and Dharamsala and (2x10 W) transmitters at Hamirpur, Chamba, Kyelong, Kalpa and Una have been included. The site survey for LPT centres at Mandi has already been taken up. The commissioning of this LPT is to be undertaken on priority

basis. For the studio and the proposed transmitter at Shimla, site is available. Preliminary evaluation survey of site for the other schemes and finalisation of requirement of equipments has, however, been taken up already.

[Translation]

**Housing Schemes in Madhya Pradesh
in 7th Plan**

5608. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the house building schemes of Madhya Pradesh likely to be financed by HUDCO during Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the amount allocated for the Sixth Five Year Plan remained unutilised due to non-submission of the schemes in time by Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if so, whether keeping this fact in view additional amount will be made available for housing schemes to Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The loan sanctions in the State of Madhya Pradesh in the 7th Five Year Plan will depend upon the inflow of schemes from the Housing Agencies of the State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Every effort is made by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation to meet the requirements of various Housing Agencies through the schemes submitted by them with special emphasis for the economically weaker Classes and low income categories subject to overall availability of resources.

[English]

Production of Cocoa in the Country

5609. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual requirement of cocoa in the country;

(b) the quantity of cocoa produced during last year;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start a processing unit of cocoa in Kerala in the public sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The estimates annual requirement of cocoa in the country is about 3500 tonnes as at present.

(b) There is no official forecast on Cocoa production. However, as per the rough estimates a quantity of 4,500 tonnes of cocoa beans was produced during the last year in the country.

(c) and (d). The Central Arca nut and Cocoa Marketing and Processing Co-op. Ltd., Mangalore a joint venture of the Kerala and Karnataka State Governments is setting up a Chocolate factory at Puttur in South Kanara district of Karnataka State. This factory is expected to go into production this year. It has a capacity to consume 9400 tonnes of cocoa beans per annum at full production.

**Fishing Harbour at Paravoor
(Quilon)**

5610. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop a fishing harbour at Paravoor (Quilon) during Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There is no proposal to

develop a fishing harbour at Paravoor during the Seventh Five Year Plan but a fish landing centre as proposed by the State Government in October, 1983, is being developed at South Paravoor at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 24.94 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Loans Advanced by the N. F. D. C.

5611. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans sanctioned and advanced by the National Film Development Corporation since its inception to date ;

(b) the amount which had to be written off due to non-recovery of loans; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a large amount of public money has become bad debt due to carelessness on the part of the National Film Development Corporation and if so, the amount of such bad debt ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) The total amount of loans sanctioned by National Film Development Corporation since its inception to 31st March, 1986 are Rs. 223.48 lakhs and Rs. 161.42 lakhs respectively.

(b) The total amount of Rs. 2.95 lakhs sanctioned by National Film Development Corporation was written off. However, the National Film Development Corporation had also written off an amount of Rs. 51.48 lakhs which was sanctioned by the erstwhile Film Finance Corporation.

(c) The Corporation has taken a number of steps to make recoveries of loans before writing off, the same. The steps include arranging the films for telecast, putting the cases in arbitration and legal actions including court-decrees against the debtors.

[English]

News Captioned 'Modernisation Steps on Anvil'

5612. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Alloy Steels Plant at Durgapur under SAIL is a losing concern since against the requisite manpower of 3900 contemplated in the Project Report in October, 1985, the employees then were 7395 ;

(b) if so, whether reduction has been made ;

(c) the manner in which spare employees have been redeployed; if not, reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item "modernisation steps on anvil" appearing in Economic Times dated 23 February, 1985 and if so, how wages and productivity will be considered in respect of the above plant, while taking modernisation steps to attain rated capacity and self-sufficiency, to bring down prices to the international level in view of the excessive staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. Against the manpower of 3990 given in the project report, the strength was 7395 as on 31.3.1985. However, the losses cannot be exclusively attributed to excess manpower. Other reasons for losses are low capacity utilisation due to non-availability of adequate power and coke oven gas, low yields, un-economic selling prices due to stiff competition and escalation in the cost of inputs.

(b) and (c). Strict control on manpower is being exercised in ASP, Durgapur. ASP made a comprehensive review of the manpower requirement and found that the manpower required for Stage-I expansion could be adequately met by redeployment of existing manpower. The redeployment involved re-allocation of about 720 employees in similar jobs in the same departments and about 55 employees in more or less similar jobs from one department to another. No reduction in total manpower has been made.

(d) Yes, Sir. It is proposed that increase in production and productivity will be a guiding factor in determination of wages when the wage structure for the steel industry is discussed in the bipartite forum of the National Joint Committee for the Steel Industry.

[*Translation*]

Agriculture Science Centres in Rajasthan

5613. PROF NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government propose to open Agriculture Science Centre in each district of the country for development of agriculture;

(b) if so, the number of such Centres proposed to be opened in Rajasthan during 1986-87 ;

(c) whether Government propose to open an Agriculture Science Centre in Chittorgarh also; and

(d) if so, the time by which such Centre is likely to be opened in Chittorgarh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras proposed to be opened in Rajasthan during 1986-87 will be decided by an ICAR Committee at the appropriate time keeping in view the financial resources earmarked for the purpose.

(d) Question does not arise.

[*English*]

Soil Erosion in Eastern Zone

5614. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme to check soil erosion in the eastern zone ;

(b) if so, the schemes prepared for each State falling in the eastern zone; and

(c) the details of the amount earmarked in Seventh Five Year Plan to implement the soil conservation programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Government launched multi-dimensional programmes of soil conservation since the First Five Year Plan in the country including the eastern zone, comprising the States to Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and Sikkim. These schemes got enlarged and diversified in the subsequent Plan periods under Central and State sectors. The following soil conservation schemes are under implementation in the eastern zone :

1. Soil conservation in the catchments of river valley projects.
2. Integrated watershed management in the catchments of flood prone rivers.

Central support is also being extended through All India Soil and Land Use Survey in identifying the problematic areas in the eastern zone. About 117.64 lakh hectares have been covered under different types of surveys by this organisation.

2. During the Seventh Plan, a sum of Rs. 110 crore has been earmarked for implementation of Central sector/Centrally sponsored soil conservation schemes. Another Centrally sponsored scheme "National watershed development programme for rainfed agriculture" (NWDPA) has been launched in 1986-87 with an outlay of Rs. 239 crore comprising of Rs. 120 crore as Central Government share and remaining Rs. 119 crore as State share. The scheme will be undertaken on the basis of integrated water-approach and covers States in the the eastern zone. Yearwise State allocation will be worked out on year-to-year basis for individual schemes keeping in view the demand of the concerned State Governments and overall resources position. Besides, the following schemes having direct bearing on soil and water conservation are also being implemented in the eastern zone :

1. Soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas.

2. Social forestry including rural fuel-wood plantation.
3. Hill areas development programme.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research has also sanctioned a new Centre of the Central soil and Water Research and Training Institute at Koraput in Orissa to develop suitable technology to control soil erosion in the areas.

3. An outlay of Rs. 54.65 crore has also been provided under State sector in the Seventh Plan for the States of the eastern zone to tackle the problem of soil erosion.

Measures to increase productivity of blast furnaces for the public sector steel plants

5615. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an action group has suggested to the ministry some measures to increase the productivity of blast furnaces for public steel plants ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry has forwarded the recommendations to the Steel Authority of India Ltd. for further action; and

(d) if so, when the recommendations are likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). An Action Group, headed by Shri Lovraj Kumar, former Secretary (Steel) on 'Investment Planning of Integrated Steel Plants of SAIL and IISCO', in their First Report have recommended some measures for technological upgradation in blast furnaces. Their recommendations include :—

1. Better preparation of raw material.
2. Increased sinter burden.
3. Improvement in coke properties.
4. Improvement in charge distribution.

5. Improvement in instrumentation and control.

6. Better facilities in cast house.

7. Adoption of bellow type tuyers.

8. Cast house slag granulation.

9. Continued R & D efforts to keep the technology updated.

10. Improvement in efficiency through training etc.

11. General improvement in working environment and adherence to technological parameters.

Another Action Group, headed by Shri Mantosh Sondhi, former Secretary (Steel) on 'Improving Operations in the Short-term', has also submitted their First Report. This related to Coal and Coke and recommended measures for conserving coking coal by improving the blast furnaces operations. It suggested adoption of measures like increasing sinter content, reducing limestone from blast furnace burden to the minimum, proper sizing of feed materials, increasing hot blast and improving quality of raw materials.

(c) and (d). Both the reports were sent to the Steel Authority of India Limited. These recommendations are being duly considered in SAIL in preparation of their modernisation/development plans for the Plants.

Scheme for modernisation of steel mills/plants

5616. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for modernisation of steel mills/plants has been drawn up;

(b) the funds required for the purpose;

(c) how much of it will be earmarked for import of machinery and know-how; and

(d) the extent to which the indigenous industries will be associated to make the supplies so as to reduce the necessity of import ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to modernise Durgapur Steel Plant at an estimated cost of about Rs. 990 crores which will enable the plant to attain its rated capacity of 1.6 Million Tonnes per annum (ingot steel).

A scheme to modernise the Rourkela Steel Plant at an estimated cost of Rs. 861 crores was formulated to enable the plant to attain its rated capacity of 1.8 Million Tonnes per annum (ingot steel). Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) is, however, reviewing the scope of this proposal and evaluating various alternatives.

A proposal to modernise IISCO (Burnpur) at an estimated cost of Rs. 931 crores has also been formulated. That would enable the plant to attain its rated capacity of 1.0 Million Tonnes per annum (ingot steel). However, in view of the overall resource constraint, no funds have been provided for this scheme in the Seventh Plan.

SAIL is also formulating specific schemes for debottlenecking and technological upgradation of Bokaro and Bhilai Steel Plants.

(c) and (d). The extent to which funds would be required for import of equipment/know-how as also association of indigenous industries for these schemes would be known after investment decisions are taken.

**Vacant posts of Asstt. Engineers
in C. P. W. D.**

5617. **SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of posts of Assistant Engineers are lying vacant in CPWD; if so, the number of such posts and since when these are lying vacant;

(b) the reasons for keeping a large number of posts vacant;

(c) whether Government propose to fill up these posts in the near future; and

(d) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**Demand for T.A. by Junior Engineers
Association, CPWD**

5618. **SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether CPWD Junior Engineers Association made any demand in respect of grant of fixed travelling allowance;

(b) since when this demand has been pending with Government; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to take a decision in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Since November, 1985.

(c) Decision will be taken as early as possible.

[Translation]

Coverage of area by Television

5619. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry propose to cover a certain percentage of population and area in each State under television network during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the State-wise percentage of population and area proposed to be covered under television network every year;

(c) whether population and area to be covered under television network under this scheme may differ from one State to another; and

(d) if so, the efforts being made by Government to remove this difference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Since, however, implementation of various schemes includes in the VII Plan of Doordarshan for expansion of TV service in various parts of the country would depend on year-wise availability of resources, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the year-wise coverage which would be achieved on such expansion.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. However, due care has been taken in the VII Plan of Doordarshan for TV expansion to extend TV coverage to areas where the existing coverage is less than the national average.

Setting up of steel stockyard in U.P.,

5620. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a steel stockyard anywhere in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1986-87;

(b) if so, the name of the place where it is proposed to be set up;

(c) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have requested the Ministry to set up this steel stockyard at Bareilly; and

(d) if so, the Ministry's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (d). SAIL proposes to start an outlet for sale of iron and steel at Lucknow provided suitable space is available.

(e) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Cost of cultivation and price of Beedi Tobacco

5621. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the cultivation cost per hectare of beedi tobacco and the average yield per hectare; and

(b) the price fixed by Government for purchasing 1 Kg. of beedi tobacco for the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) The cost estimates of Beedi Tobacco are not generated under the Comprehensive Scheme for studying the cost of cultivation of principal crops. The average yield of tobacco (including all varieties—VFC, Beedi, etc.) in 1984-85 was 1098 kg. per hectare.

(b) The Government has not fixed any minimum support price for beedi tobacco for the year 1986-87.

Import of coking coal

5622. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of coking coal imported by the steel plants during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount spent year-wise for the import of coal; and

(c) the steps being taken to minimise import and for use of indigenous coal by undertaking modifications in the steel plants/process technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The quantity of coking coal imported by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and the value thereof during the last three years is as under :

Year	Quantity (in Million Tonnes)	Approx. C & F value (Rs. in crores)
1983-84	0.463	37.50
1984-85	0.665	55.80
1985-86	2.034	161.80

(c) The following steps have been/are being taken to optimise usage of coking coal in SAIL steel plants :

- (i) Non-coking coal Dust Injection in Blast Furnace No. 2 of Bhilai Steel Plant.
- (ii) Partial Briquetting of coal charge in coke ovens at Bhilai Steel Plant.
- (iii) Installation of Balancing facilities in Chasnalla Washery of IISCO with a view to achieve rated capacity.
- (iv) Development of Thin Upper Seams at Chasnalla Colliery.
- (v) Reconstruction and Development of Jitpur Colliery of IISCO.
- (vi) The modernisation schemes of SAIL steel plants include certain schemes which would help to improve quality of indigenous coking coals charged to the coke oven batteries and to reduce the coke rate in the blast furnaces.

The steel plants are also taking the following steps to reduce the consumption of coking coal :

- (i) Better use of existing blending facilities;
- (ii) Provision of blending facilities and yards at the plants under the modernisation schemes;
- (iii) Adoption of coal dust injection process at the Blast Furnaces; and
- (iv) R and D work being carried out on techniques like stamp charging etc.

To minimise imports, steps are being taken to increase production of indigenous coking coal and to improve its quality. Some of these steps are :

- (i) Ensuring adequate supply of power to coal mines and washeries in the Bihar—Bengal belt;
- (ii) Special steps for de-watering and to prevent flooding of collieries during the monsoon;

- (iii) Modifications of some washeries so as to increase their yields and production as well as to improve washed coal quality;
- (iv) Opening of new coal mines and installation of new washeries to augment production;
- (v) Adequate supply of railway wagons and improving coal loading facilities at collieries/washeries; and
- (vi) Speedy implementation of already sanctioned coal projects.

Constitution of Expert Committee for TV programmes

5623. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether in view of the general dissatisfaction in respect of programmes on television, Government propose to constitute an expert committee to study and make suggestions for improvements therein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : It is not correct that there is general dissatisfaction among viewers in respect of programmes of Doordarshan. Lately, due to the constant efforts aimed at improving programme planning, this media has gained considerable popularity. However, review of programme format of Doordarshan is a continuous process.

Denmark aided project on Upliftment of fishermen

5624. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether India has entered into a pact with Government of Denmark for the upliftment of fishermen;
- (b) if so, the States likely are to be benefited by Indo-Dannish Project; and
- (c) the main terms and conditions of the pact ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). An Agreement was signed between Government of Denmark and Government of India in December 1981 for establishing an Integrated Fisheries Development Project at Tadri, North Kanara in Karnataka State.

(c) The main components of the above-agreements are as follows :—

Commitments of the Government of Denmark.

- provision for the construction of a jetty, a breakwater, and auction hall, a processing line and a boat building yard.
- provision of freezing components including refrigerator vans.
- provision for local construction of up to 270 fishing vessels.
- recruitment, payment of international travel expenses, salaries and insurance for a number of experts.

Commitments of the Government of India

- procurement of suitable sites for all facilities on shore.
- provision for the construction of staff quarters for Danish and Indian personnel.
- all operating expenses including salaries for the Project Director and other Indian personnel.
- payment of all expenses not listed above.

Promotion of TV Journalism

5625. **SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to promote television journalism in view of the increasing importance of television in the socio-economic development of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): At present Doordarshan has no separate staff for news. Efforts are being made to

create cadre of reporters for Doordarshan. Doordarshan has been using in-house talents with aptitude for news reporting and these people have been given special training to do on-camera reporting. In addition, Doordarshan has been encouraging freelance TV reporters with suitable journalistic background and flair for television. Special training courses/workshops have also been organised with the assistance of outside professionals/experts in the field of news covering, important aspects like news coverage, improvement in the compilation, editing of news and selection and presentation of news with the use of graphics, etc. This is, however, a continuous process.

Drought in Gujarat

5626. **SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that most parts of the State of Gujarat are facing drought;

(b) whether any Central team has been sent to survey the area which is facing the drought problem;

(c) if so, whether it has submitted its report and if so, the findings of the team;

(d) whether Government propose to send another team to survey the State;

(e) whether a delegation of M.Ps. has also met him in this respect recently, and

(f) the details of assistance given to Gujarat to face the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). According to the memorandum received from the State Government and the report of the Central Team which visited the State to make an on the spot assessment of the drought situation, 17 districts out of 19 districts had been affected by drought in the State during 1985-86. On the basis of the report of the Central

Team and recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Ministry of Finance approved a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 92.48 crores during the year 1985-86. This includes Rs. 60.65 crores for 1986-87 (Rs. 37.37 crores for the period April-June, 1986 and Rs. 23.28 crores for April-July, 1986).

(d) There is no proposal to depute a Central Team at present.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The details of assistance given to the Government of Gujarat during 1985-86 for drought relief are as under :

(Rs. in crores)

ITEM	1985-86	1986-87	Total
(i) Employment Generation	13.00	20.62	33.62
(ii) Drinking Water Supply	12.83	15.07	27.90
(iii) Agriculture Input Subsidy	—	13.28	13.28
(iv) Supply of fodder/Cattle relief measures	2.42	2.36	4.78
(v) Others	3.58	9.32	12.90
Total	31.83	60.65	92.48

Provision of TV Sets for Villages

5627. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of TV sets provided to each State Government for villages under the 20-Point Programme;

(b) the number of TV sets which are not functioning properly out of them in each State, particularly in Gujarat; and

(c) the agency through which and the company from which these TV sets were purchased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL):

(a) Whereas no TV set for Community Viewing has been provided under 20-Point Programme, 8476 TV sets have been provided or are under installation at various places in the country for community viewing.

(b) The responsibility for maintenance of the Community Viewing TV sets lies with respective State Governments./U.T. Administrations.

(c) These Community Viewing TV sets were purchased from various agencies like Indian Space Research Organisation, Ford Foundation, Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Kerala State Electronics Corporation Ltd. etc.

Removal of foreign fishing boats from Andhra coast

5628. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representations in 1986 to remove foreign fishing boats from Andhra Pradesh coast;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to protect the interests of Andhra Pradesh fishermen;

(c) whether these fishermen are objecting to foreign chartered fishing boats; and

(d) if so, the reasons for continuing this charter policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The area of operation for chartered foreign fishing vessels defined in the Maritime Zones of India (Regulation of Fishing by Foreign Vessels) Rules, 1982, as amended in April, 1985 ensures that the operation of such vessels does not clash with the interests of traditional fishermen and mechanised boat operators.

(c) and (d). Representations have been received from various quarters against the policy of chartering foreign fishing vessels. Government have examined them and adequate remedial measures have been taken to protect the interests of small fishermen. The charter policy aims at augmenting the fleet of deep sea fishing vessels through obligatory purchase by Indian charterers; transfer of technology; establishing overseas markets for unconventional fish and establishing the economic viability of deep sea fishing. Chartered vessels are required to be phased out according to a fixed time frame and replaced by ownership vessels of Indian companies.

Use of fishing Grounds of Andhra Pradesh by boats of other States

5629. **SHRI T. BALA GOUD :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether fishing boats from Gujarat and Kerala are using the fishing grounds of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is because of diminishing catches on the West coast; and

(d) if not, the full reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). A few large shrimp trawlers (20 meters and above) from Gujarat and Kerala based at Visakhapatnam are fishing in the North East coast. This is reported to be due to higher catch per unit effort in the North East coast on one hand and on the other, the reported higher pres-

sure on fishing for shrimps in the West coast region.

Production of coconut seedling in Orissa

5630. **SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the Government's plans for coconut development in the country;

(b) the States where Regional offices/Regional Nurseries have so far been set up or are proposed to be set up;

(c) the places in Orissa where such nurseries have been opened or are proposed to be opened;

(d) whether in comparison to other States, Orissa has shown interest/remarkable progress in implementing the project of planting more coconut seedlings;

(e) the manner in which Government propose to encourage Orissa in this regard; and

(f) whether aid from World Bank was received in this context if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Government of India has allocated Rs. 8.5 crore to Coconut Development Board for implementation of various coconut development programmes during the Seventh Five Year Plan, as Central share under Plan and Non-Plan. During 1985-86, Coconut Development Board implemented 10 projects for area expansion, increasing productivity and control of root-wilt diseases, production and distribution of coconut seedlings etc. Besides, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Package Programme for Coconut Development was also implemented under which hybrid seed gardens for DXT hybrids were maintained, hybrid seedlings produced and distributed, assistance provided to coconut farmers for conducting demonstration and also rejuvenation of diseased and unproductive coconut holdings.

(b) Coconut Development Board has set up one regional office each at Bangalore and

Patna and established 8 regional nurseries in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Tripura, Maharashtra and Goa. No new regional office/regional nurseries have been decided to be set up at present.

(c) A Regional nursery in Orissa has been set up at Cuttack.

(d) The project in Orissa has been implemented as per programme.

(e) Coconut Development Board has established a State Centre in Orissa to help implementation of various programmes. A 40 has farm to produce hybrid seedlings is being established in the State. Further canal embankment plantations of coconut are being maintained.

(f) A World Bank aided project was implemented in Kerala which includes Coconut Programmes as a major component. The Project was implemented from 1977-78 at a total cost of Rs. 621 million for a period of 7 years which was further extended for one year and ended on 31st March, 1986.

Dairy scheme financed by NCDC and NDDB in Karnataka

5631. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of Integrated Dairy Development Schemes in Karnataka financed by National Co-operative Development Corporation and National Dairy Development Board during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : The National Co-operative Development Corporation has not financed and dairy development scheme in Karnataka during 1985-86. However, under Operation Flood, Integrated Dairy Development Programme is being financed by the Indian Dairy Corporation in eleven milksheds in Karnataka.

[Translation]

Production of sugarcane

5632. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 6 Cooperative Sugar Mills in Panipat, Jind, Sonapat, Shahbad, Rohtak and Palwal in Haryana could crush sugarcane for 90 to 100 days only and were closed after that due to the non-availability of sugarcane;

(b) whether Government propose to encourage production of sugarcane to ensure the supply of sugarcane to similar other sugar mills also, and whether any incentives will be given to sugarcane growers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to encourage production of sugarcane in the sugarcane producing States in the country as has been done in Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The six Cooperative Sugar Mills in Haryana had a short crushing duration during the current year mainly because the sugarcane growers preferred to retain cane for supply to Gur and khandsari units due to higher cane price offered by these units.

(b) The Government of Haryana proposes to increase sugarcane production from the present level of 5.4 million tonnes (average of 5 years i. e. 1980-85) to 7.0 million tonnes by the end of 7th Plan period (1989-90). In order to achieve the targetted production, farmers are being given incentives by way of soft loans, premium for early and high sugar varieties, subsidy on seed and plant protection chemicals by the Haryana Government through Sugar mills.

(c) In order to encourage the sugarcane production, the Government of India is supporting the measures of the State Government to provide incentives to the farmers by way of subsidy on good quality seed cane, irrigation, plant protection measures, credit facilities, link road etc. Apart from these incentives, higher prices for sugarcane are also being offered to the farmers.

[English]

Animal Husbandry schemes under tribal sub-plan in Madhya Pradesh

5633. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the various Animal Husbandry development schemes implemented in the tribal sub-plan and special component plant areas in Madhya Pradesh in 1984-85 and in 1985-86; and

(b) the details of assistance and subsidy given to the beneficiaries in the above years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Funds to M. P. and other States for Animal Husbandry

5634. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked for implementing various animal husbandry schemes in the country during Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the funds made available during the plan period for Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the allocation proposed for other States for the above propose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Plan outlay for implementing various Animal Husbandry schemes in the country during the 7th Five Year Plan period is Rs. 570.98 crores.

(b) and (c). A statement showing 7th Plan outlay for Animal Husbandry for different States including Madhya Pradesh and Union Territories is given below.

Statement

Seventh plan outlay—Animal Husbandry States and Union Territory

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Sl. No.	State/U.Ts.	Seventh Plan outlay
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1680.00
2.	Assam	1950.00

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	2400.00
4.	Gujarat	1820.00
5.	Haryana	2500.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	976.00
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2500.00
8.	Karnataka	1200.00
9.	Kerala	1450.00
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3373.00
11.	Maharashtra	3776.00
12.	Manipur	530.00
13.	Meghalaya	650.00
14.	Nagaland	1200.00
15.	Orissa	1400.00
16.	Punjab	3300.00
17.	Rajasthan	1679.00
18.	Sikkim	931.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	3000.00
20.	Tripura	1000.00
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2550.00
22.	West Bengal	3630.00

Union Territories

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	405.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	700.00
3.	Chandigarh	95.10*
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	95.25
5.	Delhi	859.00*
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	600.00
7.	Lakshadweep	200.00*
8.	Mizoram	800.00
9.	Pondicherry	350.00

*covers also Dairy development sector.

Bio-Fertilizer units

5635. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bio-fertilizer units set up by NAFED at different places in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the total production in these units during the last three years; and

(c) whether some of these units are running at loss if so, the extent thereof and the reasons for the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Only one Bio-fertiliser unit has been set up by NAFED at Indore in Madhya Pradesh in May, 1985.

(b) After the trial runs, the unit started commercial production of Rhizobium culture for different crops from Rabi 1985 sowing season. During the six month period ending February, 1986 it produced 56.61 Metric tons of material.

(c) Since the first year of its operation is not yet over, its operational results (profit/loss) will be known after the finalisation of the accounts at the end of June, 1986.

Loans to Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi

5636. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names and details of Cooperative Group Housing Societies which had applied for loans and were sanctioned loans for house building in Delhi in the last 3 years; and

(b) the steps Government proposed to take to accelerate co-operative group housing movement in the Union Territory of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) A Statement indicating the names and details of Cooperative Group Housing Societies which have been sanctioned loans by the Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society and Housing and Urban Development Cooperation is annexed.

(b) Since 1970 there has been a well setout policy of the Government to encourage the housing activities in the Union Territory of Delhi on cooperative group housing basis. To accelerate the cooperative group housing movement, land is allotted to Cooperative Group Housing Societies at predetermined rates. Various Government and Semi-Government organisations are sanctioning loans to the cooperative group housing societies on easy terms. To strengthen the financial position of the institutions sanctioning loans to the Cooperative Group Housing Societies, Government provides share capital contribution under plan funds and also authorises them to float Government guaranteed boards under market borrowing programme. Besides, the Central Government employees who are members of Cooperative Group Housing Societies can also draw loans under House Building Advance Rules for Central Government employees for financing the cost of construction of flats.

Statement

List of Cooperative Group Housing Societies sanctioned loans upto 31.3.86 by Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd. and Housing and Urban Development Cooperation Ltd.

Sl. No.	Name of the Society	Loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
<i>Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society Ltd.</i>		
1.	C.C.I.E. Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. Central Cottage Industries Emporium, Janpath, New Delhi-110001.	46.00 10.70 (Add)
		56.70

1	2	3
2.	Garhwal Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. 19/3, Lal Bahadur Sadan, Gola Market, New Delhi.	37.00
3.	Ek-Jot Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. 1514 Chandrawal Road, Subzi Mandi, Clock Tower, Delhi-110007.	49.00
4.	Sun-Shine Coop, Group Housing Society Ltd. Sun-Shine Apartments, Block A-3, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi-110063.	43.48
5.	Shubh Vihar Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. A-4 Paschim Vihar, New Delhi-110063.	27.00 2.00 (Add)
		29.00
6.	Lake-View Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. 1593 Madarsa Road, Kashmere Gate, Delhi-6	45.00 15.60 (Add)
		60.60
7.	Business & Professional Women's Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. Kaveri Apartments, Alak Nanda, Kalkaji Extn., New Delhi-110019	70.80
8.	Central Govt. Services Coop. Land & Group Housing Society Ltd., Bodella (Vikasपुरी) Najafgarh Road, Delhi (West).	529.00
9.	General Staff Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. A-100 Kidwai Nagar East, New Delhi-110023	62.00
10.	Gasta Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. 15-A Gasta Houses Complex, Block No. B-3, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi-110063	74.04
11.	Baljit Nagar Pursharthi Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., T-120 Baljit Nagar, New Delhi-8	32.84 10.76 (Add)
		43.60
12.	Apna Ghar Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. Zone H/4-5, Pocket No. II Vishakha Enclave, Pitam Pura Near Sant Nagar, Behind Govt. Hr. Sec. School. Delhi-110034.	34.25
13.	Kashmiri Sahaya k Samiti Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., C/o. Shri R.N. Khachroo Sector 1/Q No. 33, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110022.	46.00
14.	New Delhi Bengalee Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. Nivedita Enclave, A-6, Paschim Vihar, New Delhi-110063.	82.15

1	2	3
15.	Gurjar Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. 23-A Kamla Nagar Delhi-110007.	63.42
16.	Defence Ministry Emp. Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. Room No. 201, South Block, New Delhi-110011.	41.05
17.	Adarsh Jiwan Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. 19/13, Shakti Nagar, Delhi-110007.	21.13
18.	Delhi University Non-Academic Emp. Coop. G/H Society Ltd., 10-D Maurice Nagar, Delhi-110007	30.00 8.50 (Add)
		<hr/> 38.50
19.	D.T.C. Emp. Coop. G/H Society Ltd., 488/2, Krishna Gali, Kotla Mubarak Pur, N. Delhi-93	35.00 9.36 (Add)
		<hr/> 44.36
20.	Home Guard & Civil Defence, Members Coop. G/H Society Ltd., A Block Vikas Bhawan, I.P, Estate, New Delhi-110002.	24.09
21.	Rabindra Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., BF-4 Tagore Garden, New Delhi-110027.	37.63 10.50 (Add)
		<hr/> 48.13
22.	Pundrik Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., 14/491 Sector I, Gole Market, N. Delhi-28.	108.54 30.41 (Add)
		<hr/> 138.95
23.	Ashok Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. X-26 Loha Mandi, Naraina, New Delhi-110028	47.60
24.	Rajasthani Bhawan Nirman G/H Sehkari Samiti Ltd. 1112, Kucha Natwa, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-6	160.00
25.	Low Income Group Govt. Servants House Building Society Ltd. Society's office, Sunder Vihar, Delhi-110041.	00.44
26.	East Delhi Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., 14/22, WEA, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110015.	17.35
27.	S.B.M. Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., B-104, S.B. Mills Colony, Shivaji Marg, N. Delhi-15.	34.80
28.	Eminabad Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., 49/3 Bungalow Road, Kamla Nagar, Delhi-110007.	57.28

1	2	3
29.	Ajay Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., Shri P.S. Jolly, Q. No. C-11, Old Police Line, Rajpur Road, Delhi-110054.	26.00
30.	Ahinsa Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., 5-M.C.D. Flats, E-Block, Kamla Nagar, Delhi-7.	163.00
31.	I.M.D. Emp. Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., office of the DDG (I), the observatory, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003.	27.00
32.	Airmen & Sailors Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., Air Force Signal Centre, Room No. 21, A-Block Sena Bhawan, Basement, New Delhi-11.	124.60
33.	Anand Lok Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. Dholpur House, Shahjahan Road, N. Delhi-110003.	136.80
34.	Virat Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., 3-H, Vijay Nagar, Delhi-110009.	49.60
35.	New Subhash Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., 90/87, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110017.	41.43
36.	Mcena Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., 2711, Churiwalan, Bazar Sita Ram, Delhi-110006.	52.80
37.	Raksha Karamchari Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., B-67, Asha Park, P.O. Tilak Nagar, Jail Road, New Delhi-110018.	100.00
38.	Raksha Vikas Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. C-2B/70-C, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110018.	40.60
39.	Shivalik Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd, Qr. No. 628 Sector V, R.K. Puram N. Delhi-110022.	20.30
40.	Liberal Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., C/o. State Bank of Patiala, 55, Regal Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001.	15.20
41.	Jyoti Bagh Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. Shop. No. 6, Outram Lime, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-1	33.18
42.	Venus Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., Archaeological Survey of India, Building, Janpath, New Delhi-110001.	98.27

1	2	3
43.	Delhi Niwas Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. H-39, M.C. Colony, Dhaka, Kingsway Camp, Delhi-110009.	232.00
44.	Delhi Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., C-176, Vivek Vihar, Delhi-110032.	126.00
45.	Bhagya Laxmi Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. 213, Ghee Mandi, Pahar Ganj, New Delhi-55.	119.60
46.	Dhaulti Dhar Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. G-699, Srinivaspuri, New Delhi-110065.	38.24
47.	Srinivaspuri Mittra Mandal Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., G-579 Srinivaspuri, N. Delhi-66.	28.62
48.	Himalaya Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd., Q. No. 2, Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan School, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi-110001.	42.70
49.	Nigam Coop. Housing Society Ltd., Municipal Qr. No. 57, Minto Road, New Delhi-110001.	36.15
50.	Lord Budha Coop. G/H Society Ltd., B-4/18, Ashok Vihar Phase-II, Delhi-110052.	31.80
51.	Kallol Coop. G/H Society Ltd., 32, Masjid Moth Phase-I, DDA Flats, New Delhi-110048.	52.90
52.	New Deluxe Coop. G/H Society Ltd., 128-E Govt. Qr. Dev Nagar, New Delhi-110005.	39.00
53.	Narwana Coop. G/H Society Ltd., 2 Sunder Nagar Market, New Delhi-110003.	180.00
54.	North End Coop. G/H Society Ltd. Shri Guru Tegh Bahadur Khalsa College N. Delhi-110007.	53.10
55.	Jheel Kuranja Extension Coop. G/H Society Ltd., 213, Jheel Kuranja, Delhi-110051.	54.03
56.	Tarun Sewak Coop. G/H Society Ltd., E-17/9, Krishna Nagar, Delhi-110051.	67.18
57.	Panchvati Coop. G/H Society Ltd., Room No. 107 Rail Bhawan, New Delhi-110011.	95.40
58.	Jai Shiv Coop. G/H Society Ltd., A-38, Panchvati, Delhi-110033.	79.20

1	2	3
59.	Labour Coop. G/H Society Ltd. C/o, Shri T.C. Rana 296, Tagore Park, Delhi-110009.	69.20
60.	Delhi Citizen Coop. G/H Society Ltd., 1-Khyber Pass Hostel, Civil Lines, Delhi-110054.	198.00
61.	Neethi Coop. G/H Society Ltd., F-46 Kalkaji, New Delhi-110019.	60.25
62.	Ghalib Memorial Coop. G/H Society Ltd., XI/1262, Gali Jaman Wali, Darya Ganj, New Delhi-2.	88.45
63.	HIL Coop. G/H Society Ltd. Rishi Nagar, Shakur Basti, Delhi-110034.	80.56
64.	Kakateeya Coop. G/H Society Ltd., 16/425, Lodi Colony. New Delhi-110003.	64.24
65.	Central Delhi Coop. G/H Society Ltd. 1926, Gali Majestic Cinema Fountain, Chandni Chowk, Delhi-110006.	56.38
66.	Nav Rachna Coop. G/H Society Ltd. 2, Press Place, New Delhi-110001.	59.18
Grand Total		4835.78
<i>Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (During last Three Years)</i>		
67.	CIS Officers Coop. Group Housing Society at Paschim Vihar Delhi	29.69
68.	Hans Bhavan Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. at CBD Shahdara Delhi	99.29
69.	Virat Coop. Group Housing Society at Rohtak Road	37.80
70.	Lok Nayak Coop. Group Housing at Rohini	99.99
71.	Airmen & Sailors Coop. Group Housing Society at Rohini	92.83
72.	Veer Puru Coop. Group Housing Society	114.43
		474.03
73.	Line of Credit to DCHFS for CGEGIS	1000.00

Shifting of Delhi Flying Club and Delhi Race Course Club to the N.C.R.

5637. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to shift the Delhi Flying Club and Delhi Race Course Club;

(b) if so, the details of the decision, if any, taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider the question of their shifting to the National Capital Region towns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBJR SINGH) : (a) to (c). A proposal for shifting of the Delhi Race Course Club from its existing location to an alternate site in trans-Yamuna area is under consideration of the Ministry. There is, however, at present no proposal for shifting of the Delhi Flying Club.

Setting up of Nitro-Phosphate unit at Nangal

5638. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the National Fertilizers Limited (NFL) has a proposal to set up a rupees seventy-one crore nitro-phosphate unit at Nangal;

(b) if so, the details of the project;

(c) whether any foreign aid has been sought for the proposed plant; and

(d) if so, the details and the nature of the aid sought for?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A proposal was submitted by NFL in July, 1982 for the manufacture of 1,63,800 Tonnes per annum of Nitrophosphate and 1,70,400 Tonnes per annum of CAN at an estimated cost of Rs. 60.26 crores including foreign exchange component of Rs. 15.91

crores, which is being up-dated at the present price levels.

(c) and (d). The foreign exchange component of the project is proposed to be financed under the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund credit.

Setting up a charge chrome plant at Brahmanipal in Cuttack, Orissa

5639. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to set up a charge chrome plant at Brahmanipal in Cuttack district, Orissa;

(b) if, so, the expected date of its commercial production;

(c) the names of the countries assisting in the establishment of the plant; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir. The Government of India do not propose to set up the Charge Chrome Plant at Brahmanipal in Cuttack district, Orissa.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Manganese Mines

5640. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of manganese mines in the country;

(b) the names of the States where these manganese mines are located;

(c) the total quantity of manganese produced from different manganese mines during the last three years; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Coverage of AIR

5641. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of population covered by AIR in the country and the population covered in each State, particularly in Orissa;

(b) whether most parts of the Adivasi areas have not been covered by AIR in Orissa so far;

(c) if so, the names of such districts and talukas;

(d) the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to cover 100 per cent area of the country by AIR?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) Details of the present radio coverage State-wise and after the implementation of the 7th Plan schemes have been indicated in the statement given below.

(b) to (e). In Orissa the following districts have been categorised as tribal :

1. Mayurbhunj
2. Balasore
3. Keonjhar
4. Sundargarh
5. Sambalpur
6. Koraput
7. Phulbani
8. Ganjam
9. Kalahandi

All these districts are covered; Balasore and Ganjam districts are fully covered by the existing AIR Transmitters; the remaining 7 tribal districts are partially covered.

In its 7th plan, the AIR propose to set up 5 new radio stations in the State of Orissa. With the implementation of these Schemes radio coverage in Orissa would improve to 98 percent of the population. The national coverage population-wise will be 97.5 percent, all the tribal districts in the country would get adequate radio coverage.

Statement

As on 31-3-86

STATEWISE COVERAGE DURING DAY TIME

S.No.	Name of the State	Existing coverage		After completion of VI Plan projects		After completion of VII Plan projects	
		Area %	Population %	Area %	Population %	Area %	Population %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. STATES							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	90	93	93	95	98	99
2.	Assam	75	83	87	86	98	99
3.	Bihar	85	91	99	99	99*	99*
4.	Gujarat	98	98	98	98	99*	99*
5.	Haryana	96	97	96	97	99*	99*
6.	Himachal Pradesh	45	75	45	75	78	96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Jammu & Kashmir	30	85	30	85	32	95	
8. Karnataka	77	80	92	92	95	96	
9. Kerala	80	85	80	85	98	99	
10. Madhya Pradesh	87	90	80	92	95	97	
11. Maharashtra	89.5	89	97	97	99	99	
12. Manipur	99*	99*	99*	99*	99*	99*	
13. Meghalaya	44	46	96	96	96	96	
14. Nagaland	90	90	95	95	96	97	
15. Orissa	77	83	80	88	97	98	
16. Punjab	97	97	97	97	99	99*	
17. Rajasthan	77	78	81	94	93	98	
18. Sikkim	44	74	70	80	70	80	
19. Tamil Nadu	94	94	96	97	99*	99*	
20. Tripura	95	96	95	96	99*	99*	
21. Uttar Pradesh	86	96	87	96	93	98	
22. West Bengal	91	94	99*	99*	99*	99*	
II. UNION TERRITORIES							
1. Andman & Nicobar Islands	80	80	80	80	80	80	
2. Arunachal Pradesh	75	75	98	98	98	98	
3. Chandigarh	99*	99*	99*	99*	99*	99*	
4. Dadra, Nagar & Haveli	99*	99*	99*	99*	99*	99*	
5. Delhi	99*	99*	99*	99*	99*	99*	
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	99*	99*	99*	99*	99*	99*	
7. Lakshadive & Minicoy Islands	99*	99*	99*	99*	99*	99*	
8. Mizoram	82	82	82	82	92	95	
9. Pondicherry	99*	99*	99*	99*	99*	99*	
NATIONAL COVERAGE	79.78	90.27	86	95	91	97.5	

*Coverage in these States can normally be taken as 100% i. e. without taking into consideration the special requirement of certain situations.

**Producers and Cameramen working in
Doordarshan Kendra**

5642. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Producers Grade I and
Cameraman Grade I working in different
Doordarshan Kendras; and

(b) the number of Producers Grade I
and Cameramen Grade I to be promoted
under raised promotion quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) There are at present 33 Producers Grade-
I and 30 Cameramen Grade-I in position in
Doordarshan.

(b) The quota for departmental officials
including Producers Grade-I after they are
treated as regular Government servants, for
promotions to the next higher Grade of Asstt.
Station Director, is 100 percent

The next higher grade for Cameramen
Grade-I is that of Video Executive.

**Proper water supply in DDA Parks
in Paschim Vihar**

5643. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-
MENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the shortage of water,
all the parks of A-4 Block Paschim Vihar,
New Delhi are being deserted;

(b) whether the pipe lines of the parks
are also blocked;

(c) whether grills and swings in the parks
are also broken; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore and the
steps DDA propose to take to improve the
condition of these parks and to provide pro-
per supply of water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There is a
shortage of water in parks of A-4 Block,
Paschim Vihar, New Delhi.

(b) Pipe lines have not yet been laid in
the parks.

(c) The grills of the parks are by and
large in good condition. The swings were
broken and have been taken out for repairs.

(d) The work regarding provision of
tubewell and laying down the pipelines will
be completed by DDA in two months.

**Allotment of rice instead of wheat to
Kerala under NREP and RLEGP**

5644. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government have received
any request from Kerala regarding allotment
of rice instead of wheat for being supplied to
the labourers engaged in connection with the
works under NREP and RLEGP;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps Government have taken in
this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(S. BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Kerala have
represented that the people in the rural areas
in Kelara are not accustomed to eating wheat
and as such they are reluctant to accept
wheat as part of their wages. Hence a
request has been made to supply rice instead
of wheat.

(c) It has been decided to give half of
the allocated quantity of foodgrains in the
form of rice and the remaining quantity in
the form of wheat during 1986-87.

**Allocation of funds fertiliser sale points
in Orissa**

5645. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the funds allocated during the last two years and action taken/proposed to be taken to increase the sale points/additional sale points of fertilisers in Orissa in dry land areas and irrigated areas;

(b) the number of such points in Orissa and number proposed to be opened, location-wise; and

(c) the names of places in Orissa that have been identified or proposed to be identified for the current year for Fertiliser Promotion Campaign and Kisan Melas specifically on soil testing etc ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The information is being obtained from the State Government of Orissa and will be laid on the table of the House on receipt.

Inadequate supply of iron and steel raw materials

5646. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of the engineering units in the North has been hit because of inadequate supply of iron and steel raw materials like wire rods (electrode quality) mild steel, CRCA steel sheets etc.; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to make available these raw materials in sufficient quantities from indigenous sources ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K.C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Government is not aware of production of engineering units in North India being hit due to inadequate supplies of iron and steel materials. The stockyards of SAIL in Northern India were carrying sizeable stocks of steel including wire rods and cold rolled sheets/coils. However it is true that supplies of steel in Northern India during April, 85-January, 86 have been somewhat less than during the corresponding period of 1984-85.

Diversion of Krishna waters for drinking requirement of Hyderabad and Secunderabad

5647. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh have proposed to divert the Krishna Water to cater to the drinking water requirements of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad;

(b) whether Union Government propose to give financial assistance for this purpose: and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) No such scheme has been received in the Ministry of Urban Development.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Survey of Availability of Fertilizers

5648. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the availability of fertilizers to the farmers by the competent authorities;

(b) if so, whether most of the States have revealed that most of the farmers have complained of non-availability of fertilizers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure supply to the farmers when needed alongwith providing adequate infrastructural facilities like building of godowns to store fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A study on Fertiliser Demand Projections was entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in July, 1976. It submitted its final report in July, 1980. Besides making Fertiliser Demand Projection, this

study has also revealed that among various factors which affect the use of fertiliser, non availability of fertilisers and uncertainty about profit of using fertilisers etc. constitute only 13.8 percent.

(c) Steps taken to promote the use of fertilisers by farmers are indicated in the Statement given below.

Statement

Steps taken to increase fertiliser consumption

- (i) Adequate and timely availability of fertilisers through domestic production and import has been ensured.
- (ii) An Intensive fertiliser Promotion Campaign in selected districts where consumption potential exists and at present the consumption is low, has been launched. The number of districts covered under the scheme has been raised from 67 in 1981 to 104 at present.
- (iii) Delivery of fertilisers is made on Government account upto Block level all over the country, instead of upto Rail head destination as hithertofore.
- (iv) The distribution margin to the distributing agencies was increased by about 22% w.e.f. 15.8.81. This has been further increased w.e.f. 20.5.1983.
- (v) The quantum of short term loans to the States for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs, including fertilisers has been raised from Rs. 136 crores in 1979-80 to Rs. 200 crores in 1980-81 and 1981-82 to Rs. 250 crores in 1982-83 and to Rs. 260 crores in 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.
- (vi) In order to ensure easy availability of fertilisers near the consuming centres, the number of sale points were raised from 1.11 lakh on 30.11.81 to 1.56 lakh on 31.3.1985.

- (vii) Favourable cost-benefit ratio has been ensured by increasing the support prices of crops to reflect the increase in fertiliser prices. Whereas in 1982-83, 4.19 kg. of Paddy were needed to buy one kg. of nitrogen nutrient, at present only 3.60 kg. will be needed even with the recent increase in prices of fertilisers w.e.f. 31.1.1986.

NALCO proposal for switching equipment unit

5649. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa based public aluminium unit, NALCO, is considering a proposal to set up capacity for the manufacture of insulated switching equipment as an ancillary activity and has sought foreign know-how for the project;

(b) if so, the broad details of the NALCO's proposal for switching equipment unit;

(c) whether any market survey for the switching equipment and development of infra-structure was undertaken if so, its outcome; and

(d) whether other public sector units in the core sector under his Ministry are also planning expansion of strategies, and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The information is being collected.

Data on Jobless

5650 : SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether Planning Commission or the

Central Statistical Organisation have any realistic data on jobless in the country with them and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : The estimates in this regard are given in Chapter-5 of the Seventh Five Year Plan Document (Vol. II). As indicated therein, the usual status unemployment in March, 1985 was of the order of 9.20 million.

[Translation]

Cases pending before Labour Courts

5651. **SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIKWA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state : the total number of cases pending in the labour courts and in the offices of Labour Commissioners in various States and Union Territories at present and their State-wise number as on 31 December, 1983, 31 December, 1984 and 31 December, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Interim relief for pressmen

5652. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations demanding interim relief for pressmen; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon and when the final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The different associations of working Journalists and Non-journalist, Newspaper employees have demanded interim relief ranging from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 400/- p.m. for

all the newspaper employees. These representations have been referred to Wage Boards, constituted by the Government under the provisions of Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955, for their consideration. The Government have already requested Wage Boards to expedite their recommendations. As soon as these are received, the same will be considered by the Government under Section 13A of the Act.

Commercial production by Ferro Alloys Corporation

5653. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ferro Alloys Corporation (FACOR) has started commercial production;

(b) if so, since when and the total turnover of the corporation at present;

(c) the total production of Ferro Alloys Corporation so far;

(d) whether the above unit is a 100 per cent export unit; and

(e) if so, the details of products exported by Ferro Alloys Corporation so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is seeking information about the 100 percent Export Oriented Unit of M/s. Ferro Alloys Corporation Limited located at D.P. Nagar, Randia, Dist. Balasore, Orissa for the manufacture of Charge Chrome. This unit has started commercial production from 7th August, 1983. The total turnover of this unit for the financial year of the company ending 30th June, 1985 was Rs. 17.32 crores and in the first 8 months (July, 1985 to February, 1986) of its current financial year it was Rs. 12.80 crores. The total production of Charge Chrome by this unit from 7-8-83 till 28-2-1986 has been 86,589 tonnes.

(e) From 7-8-1983 to 28-2-1986 a total quantity of 80,531, tonnes valued at Rs. 43.86 crores (f.o.b. value) was exported.

Renewal period in employment exchanges

5654. SHRI YASHWANTRAO

GADAKH PATIL :
 SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
 DR. B. L. SHAILESH :
 SHRI MANIK REDDY :
 SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have referred the question of reducing the renewal period in employment exchanges from three years to one year to the Working Group on National Employment Services;

(b) if so, the recommendation of the Working Group; and

(c) the decision taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The question of reducing the renewal period in Employment Exchanges from 3 years to 1 year was discussed in a Special Meeting of the Working Group on National Employment Services held at New Delhi on 11th and 12th March, 1986. No consensus could be reached and the consideration of the issue has been deferred.

(c) Does not arise.

EPF arrears outstanding against unexempted establishments

5655. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Provident Fund arrears of unexempted establishments, which the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation administers, which were Rs. 31.36 crores on 31 March, 1982, have sharply increased to Rs. 52.29 crores as on 31 March, 1985.

(b) if so, the special reasons for such sharp increase in arrears in two years;

(c) whether this dismal performance reflects on the efficiency of Central Provident Fund Commissioner's Office; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in arrears could be generally attributed to :

- (1) Industrial sickness.
- (2) Inadequacy of penalties imposed on the defaulters by the Courts;
- (3) Stay orders issue by the Courts;
- (4) Pendency of reconstruction schemes ordered by the Courts;
- (5) Closures/lock out of establishments;
- (6) Slow progress in the realisation of the outstanding dues through the revenue recovery machinery of the State Governments;
- (7) Cancellation of exemption in respect of certain large establishment for default in transfer of provident fund accumulations and consequent addition in the arrears.

(c) No, Sir. The performance of the organisation could be better judged from the provident fund contribution actually realised during the period, which was as given below :

Year	Rupees in crores
1981-82	3243.96
1982-83	3697.41
1983-84	4204.25
1984-85	4744.73

(d) Does not arise.

Vacant posts in AIR

5656. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) total number of posts in the AIR at the level of the Deputy Director General and various grades of Station Director as on 1 January, 1986;

(b) whether recruitment rules have been framed for all these posts;

(c) the total number of vacancies in each category of posts as on 1 January, 1986;

(d) the number of posts in each category which have been lying vacant for more than six months; and

(e) the reasons for delay in filling these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) The number of posts in the cadre of Deputy Directors General and Station Directors as on 1-1-1986 in All India Radio were as under :

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Sanctioned Strength
1.	Deputy Director General	5
2.	Station Director (Selection Grade)	22
3.	Station Director (Ordinary Grade)	101

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The vacancies in the cadre of Deputy Director General and Station Director (Selection Grade and Ordinary Grade) in All India Radio on 1-1-1986 were as under :

Sl. No.	Name of Post	Vacancy Position
1.	Deputy Director General	4
2.	Station Director (Selection Grade)	3
3.	Station Director (Ordinary Grade)	25

(d) The number of posts in the cadre of Deputy Directors General and Station Director (Selection Grade and Ordinary Grade) which were vacant for more than six months as on 1-1-1986 were as under :

Sl. No.	Name of Post	No. of posts which were vacant prior to 1-7-85
1.	Deputy Director General	2
2.	Station Director (Selection Grade)	Nil
3.	Station Director (Ordinary Grade)	19

(e) These vacancies could not be filled up due to the non-availability of empanelled/direct recruit nominees.

Vacant posts of Programme Cadre in AIR

5657. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
DR. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 40 per cent of the posts in All India Radio's Programme Cadre have been lying vacant for the past several months hampering normal work and imposing strain on the limited staff; and

(b) if so, the details of the vacant posts in A. I. R. and reasons for delay in filling them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Work is not also hampered. All India Radio has a vast network of 88 Stations with Headquarters office at New Delhi. In such a vast network, vacancies will naturally arise due to retirement/promotion from one grade to another or creation of new posts to meet the need of expansion etc. In the Programme Cadre along, the sanctioned strength in different categories consists of nearly 2400 posts out of which about 20 percent are vacant due to stay orders of Court against promotion, non-availability of empanelled/direct nominees, etc. Every effort is being made to expeditiously complete the procedures and obtain approved/empanelled candidates.

**Allotment/vacation of General Pool
Accommodation by members**

5658. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) names of Members of Parliament who are occupying General Pool Accommodation of Type E III, E II and E I as on 1st January, 1986;

(b) names of those included in (a) above who are ineligible for the accommodation under occupation under the recent decision of Government;

(c) whether they have been asked to vacate their present accommodation and if so, whether they have been asked to do so by a specified date; and

(d) whether in deciding eligibility, the duration for which the qualifying post has been held is taken into account and if so, whether a minimum period in office has been prescribed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAIBIR SINGH) : (a) The requisite information is indicated in statement-I given below.

(b) The requisite information is indicated in statement-II given below.

(c) Most of the Members of Parliament in occupation of type-VIII & VII bungalows who are not entitled to the type of accommodation in their occupation as per the guidelines approved by the Government in regard to allotment of general pool accommodation to M.Ps, have been requested to move to smaller houses of their entitlement to be allotted by the concerned House committees of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha and vacate higher types of bungalows immediately. In some cases, the allotment of type-VIII and type-VII bungalows were made to MPs with the approval of Competent Authority on various considerations like their being leaders of Political Parties, leaders of Parliamentary Parties in the Parliament, need for office accommodation for Political Parties, etc. They have, therefore, not been requested to vacate these bungalows. The occupants of

type-VI bungalows/flats have also not been requested to vacate the accommodation in their occupation.

(d) No.

Statement-I

Names of Members of Parliament who are in occupation of general pool accommodation of types E-III, and E-I as on 1-11-1986

Sl. No.	Name of M.P.	S/Shri
1.	C.P.N Singh	(LS)
2.	A.P. Sharma	(RS)
3.	G.K. Moopnar	(RS)
4.	Basudev Acharya	(LS)
5.	Smt. Sheila Kaul	(LS)
6.	Bhagwat Jha Azad	(LS)
7.	Smt. Roda Mistry	(RS)
8.	Smt. M. Chandrasekhar	(LS)
9.	V.N. Patil	(LS)
10.	N.K.P. Salve	(RS)
11.	Kalp Nath Rai	(RS)
12.	A.S. Chaudhri	(RS)
13.	Smt. Madhuri Singh	(LS)
14.	Ram Chandra Vikal	(RS)
15.	Ashok Gehlot	(LS)
16.	Jagjivan Ram	(LS)
17.	Darbara Singh	(RS)
18.	Vir Sen	(LS)
19.	Rao Birendra Singh	(LS)
20.	Kamlapati Tripathi	(RS)
21.	Jagannath Rao	(LS)
22.	Dr. A.K. Patel	(LS)
23.	C. Madhava Reddy	(LS)
24.	P.C. Sethi	(LS)
25.	Smt. Sukhbans Kaur	(LS)
26.	S.S. Mahapatra	(RS)
27.	Veerendra Patil	(LS)
28.	Kamal Nath	(LS)
29.	Charan Singh	(LS)
30.	Jagannath Kaushal	(LS)
31.	Dinesh Singh	(LS)

Sl. No.	Name of M.P. S/Shri
32.	Smt. Krishna Kaul (RS)
33.	Dalbir Singh (LS)
34.	B.M. Mohanty (LS)
35.	M.C. Bhandare (RS)
36.	Chander Sekhar Singh (LS)
37.	Kalyana Sundram (RS)
38.	J. K. Jain (RS)
39.	Mahendra Prasad (RS)
40.	Digvijay Pratap Singh (LS)
41.	Fate Singh Rao Gaikward (LS)
42.	Tapeshwar Singh (LS)
43.	Jitendra Prasad (LS)
44.	Smt. Vyjayanthimala Bali (LS)
45.	P. Upendra (RS)
46.	Maulana Asrarul Haque (RS)
47.	Amitabh Bachchan (LS)
48.	P.K. Thungan (LS)
49.	Miss Kamla Kumari (LS)
50.	Shyama Lal Yadav (LS)
51.	Smt. Akbar Jahan Begum (LS)
52.	Dipen Ghosh (RS)
53.	Ahmed M. Patel (LS)
54.	Gulam Rasool Kar (RS)
55.	Smt. V. R. Sciendia (RS)
56.	Smt. Usha Malhotra (RS)
57.	Jaideep Singh (LS)
58.	Tariq Anwar (LS)
59.	M.S. Gurupadaswami (RS)
60.	Jaipal Reddy (LS)
61.	Smt. Amarjeet Kaur (RS)
62.	G. S. Mishra (LS)
63.	Oscar Fernandes (LS)
64.	P. Shiv Shankar (RS)
65.	Khushwant Singh (RS)
66.	Ch. Ram Sevak (RS)
67.	Smt. Manorama Pandey (RS)
68.	Dharamgaj Singh (LS)
69.	Shamim Ahmed Siddiqi (RS)
70.	Shivendra Bahadur Singh (LS)
71.	L. K. Advani (RS)

Sl. No.	Name of M.P. S/Shri
72.	R. Prabhu (LS)
73.	Shiva Parshad Sahu (LS)
74.	Salim Ali (RS)
75.	Manoj Pandey (LS)
76.	Aslam Sher Khan (RS)
77.	Rameshwar Tahkur (RS)
78.	P. L. Khandelwal (RS)
79.	C. K. Jaffar Sharief (LS)
80.	Smt. Sumati Oraon (LS)

Statement-II

Names of Members of Parliament Occupying General Pool Accommodation of E-III, E-II and E-I type as on 1-1-1986, who are ineligible for such accommodations.

Sl. No.	Name of Member of Parliament S/Shri
1	2
1.	C.P.N. Singh (LS)
2.	A. P. Sharma (RS)
3.	G.K. Moopnar (RS)
4.	Basudev Acharya (LS)
5.	Smt. Shiela Kaul (LS)
6.	Bhagwat Jha Azad (LS)
7.	Smt. M. Chandrasekhar (LS)
8.	Smt. Roda Mistry (RS)
9.	V.N. Patil (LS)
10.	N.K.P. Salve (RS)
11.	Kalpanth Rai (RS)
12.	A.S. Chaudhri (RS)
13.	Smt. Madhuri Singh (LS)
14.	Ram Chandra Vikal (RS)
15.	Ashok Gehlot (LS)
16.	Darbara Singh (RS)
17.	Vir Sen (L.S.)
18.	Rao Birendra Singh (LS)
19.	Kamlapati Tripathi (RS)
20.	Jagannath Rao (LS)
21.	C. Madhava Reddy (LS)
22.	P.C. Sethi (LS)

- | 1 | 2 |
|-----|--|
| 23. | Smt. Sukhbans Kaur (LS) |
| 24. | S.S. Mahapatra (RS) |
| 25. | Veerendra Patil (LS) |
| 26. | Kamal Nath (LS) |
| 27. | Jagannath Kaushal (LS) |
| 28. | Dinesh Singh (LS) |
| 29. | Smt. Krishna Kaul (RS) |
| 30. | Dalbir Singh (LS) |
| 31. | B.M. Mohanty (LS) |
| 32. | M.C.Bhandare (RS) |
| 33. | Chander Sekhar Singh (LS)
(Since become eligible) |
| 34. | Kalyana Sundram (RS) |
| 35. | J.K. Jain (RS) |
| 36. | Mahendra Prasad (RS) |
| 37. | Digvijay Pratap Singh (LS) |
| 38. | Fatesingh Rao Gaikward (LS) |
| 39. | Tapeshwar Singh |
| 40. | Jitendra Prasad (LS) |
| 41. | Maulana Asrarul Haque (RS) |
| 42. | P.K. Thungan (LS) |
| 43. | Miss Kamla Kumari (LS) |
| 44. | Shyam Lal Yadav (LS) |
| 45. | Smt. Akbar Zahan Begum (LS) |
| 46. | Ahmed M. Patel (LS) |
| 47. | Smt. V.R. Sciendia (RS) |
| 48. | Smt. Usha Malhotra (RS) |
| 49. | Jaideep Singh (LS) |
| 50. | Tariq Anwar (LS) |
| 51. | M.S. Gurupadaswami (RS) |
| 52. | Smt. Amarjeet Kaur (RS) |
| 53. | G.S. Mishra (LS) |
| 54. | Oscar Fernandes (LS) |
| 55. | Khushwant Singh (RS) |
| 56. | Ch. Ram Sevak (RS) |
| 57. | Smt. Manorama Pandey (RS) |
| 58. | Dharmagaj Singh (LS) |
| 59. | Shamim Ahmed Siddiqi (RS) |
| 60. | Shivendra Bahadur Singh (LS) |
| 61. | R. Prabhu (LS) |
| 62. | Shiva Parshad Sahu (LS) |
| 63. | Salim Ali (RS) |
| 64. | Manoj Pandey (LS) |

- | 1 | 2 |
|-----|------------------------|
| 65. | Aslam Sher Khan (RS) |
| 66. | Rameshwar Thakur (RS) |
| 67. | P.L. Khandelwal (RS) |
| 68. | Smt. Sumati Oraon (LS) |

Modernisation of Fertilizer Plants by IFFCO

5659. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Farmers Fertilisers Co-operative Limited proposes to modernise some of its fertiliser plants;

(b) if so, the names of the fertiliser plants proposed to be modernised by IFFCO;

(c) the funds earmarked for implementing the modernisation programme; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, IFFCO proposed to modernise its operating plants at Kalol, Kandla and Phulpur.

(c) and (d). The total cost of modernisation programme is placed at Rs. 130 0 crores of which a sum of Rs. 18.754 crores has already been earmarked as follows :

	Rs. in crores
(i) Kalol	12.312
(ii) Kandla	3.650
(iii) Phulpur	2.792
Total :	18.754

The programme consists of equipment additions/changes for boosting production, reformer revamping, energy saving, modernisation, reliability, safety, etc.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seats, I will call you one by one.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahboobnagar) : How will you know ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You raise your hand. I will call you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silcher) : In the railway station in my constituency, on last Saturday, Army personnel and CRP travelling in a train, came down and ransacked the whole area and injured about 200 person. The police resorted to firing. I want a statement from the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give it to me in writing. I will find out.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Army personnel, CRP and BSF came out of the train and beat children and ladies. I want a statement from the Home Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give it to me in writing. I will find out.

PROF. K K TEWARY (Buxar) : Pakistani interference in our internal affairs has been growing alarmingly. Only today we have read a report in the newspaper Zia-ul-Haq has been talking about and has talked about our internal matters like Punjab and Tamilnadu. He hopes there will be an insurgency in Tamilnadu also. He has talked about political activities inside India. He has also talked about Indian aggression in Siachin Glacier area and he has repudiated, in fact, Simla Agreement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What do you want ? You tell me.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : We have been demanding a debate on Indo-Pakistan relations. The Foreign Minister is here. He must make a statement on this. You should allow a full scale debate on this alarmingly deteriorating situation, because this concerns our security. There should be a debate on Indo-

Pak relations and government must make a statement on this. We have given notices. You should allow a full-scale discussion on this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will pass on your information to the Minister. We will see.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : Already it is a known fact that terrorists have been trained in Pakistan. Now they are trying to interfere... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Prof. Tewary has also mentioned about it.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : We must have a statement from the Home Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri T. Basheer, are you also raising the same matter ?

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayanki) : I am adding a line. At the same time, Pakistan has set up an Institute of Guerilla Warfare in the Pak occupied Kashmir and it is a great concern for all of us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will ask the Minister to find out.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Salem-pur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given notice of breach of privilege. It happened on the 30th of the last month. Although I and some other Delhi bound Members of Parliament had reservation in train yet we were not provided seats. Chain was pulled and then we were accommodated after removing the pass-holders one by one. This took 55 minutes. We have not lodged any report but they have lodged a false FIR.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will pass on this letter to the Minister concerned and then find out.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : It appeared in the newspapers.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not like this. I will call all the persons. Today I have started from this side; tomorrow I will start from that side.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have told you that I will call all the persons. It does not matter from which side I start.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Today I have started from this side; tomorrow I will start from that side.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna) : There are repeated reports in the newspapers that there is a lot of radiation from Bharat Electronics. This is the propaganda against the government undertaking, but reports are there and the public is very much sceptical about Bharat Electronics. The Minister of Science and Technology is here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give it to me in writing.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : I have given it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will pass on this letter to the Minister concerned.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : There are 10-15 reports. There should be a discussion on this. This is the propaganda against the government undertaking.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Partapgarh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you are aware of the serious drought condition in Western India, particularly in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and also in other parts of the country, including Assam. These matters are dealt with on an *ad hoc* basis by the State Governments, which is not very satisfactory. I would request the Government to come forward with a statement on a water policy as such, particularly as the water table in the country is going down and there is an un-coordinated exploitation of the under-

ground water which leads to very serious difficulties. The Minister for Agriculture is here, and he realises how in the rural areas the water table is going down. I would request the Government to come forward with a policy statement on the utilisation of underground water.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already, we discussed the drought matter many times. Anyhow, the Minister will take care of your suggestion.

SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN (Barapet) : The disappearance of Sobhraj generated lot of heat in the Lok Sabha, and now that he has been arrested by the Police—we do not know which Police is this—they deserved to be thanked as Police has been at the receiving end every time. We would like to say a few good words for them. Would the Minister in charge of Home Affairs give us a statement on this? And, secondly, we have seen that our Policemen are being killed every day. In most of the instances or in very many cases, they have been killed as they were escorting prisoners to the court. I know that it is always possible for the prisoners to be given remand at the jail gate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What do you want, Mr. Rahman, you tell me.

SHRI ATA-UR RAHMAN : Will the Minister give a statement—about some sort of a procedure of granting remand.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You give in writing, this matter. I will pass on this matter to the Minister.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA (Patiala) : From the newspapers it has come to notice that in Jodhpur jail hundreds of young people have been lathi-charged and injured, and they have been injured by the employees of the jail as well as by the other prisoners.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. Please take your seat.

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA : Will the Government make a statement?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : This is a very serious

matter. Under-trials in the Jodhpur jail have been beaten up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : By whom ?

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : By the Watch and Ward of the Jail authorities. They were under-trials.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a State problem. Do not raise it here.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : No State problem. Please listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already listened. My ruling is that it is a State problem. I cannot allow discussion on it here.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Why do you not give me half-a-minute ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already told. It is a State problem. I cannot allow it to be discussed here.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already said this.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : They are being prosecuted by the Government of India, they are facing trial for waging a war against the Government of India and the people who have been beaten up are seriously injured—many of them are women and employees of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabhandak Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have not given in writing this matter; just you are simply raising it here.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : You should take notice.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All the other people have given in writing about this kind of matters. You also give in writing.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettapalayam) : I have given a notice under Rule

193 and also a notice for a Call Attention. The Sri Lankan Army now plans major offensives, in the Northern and Eastern portions. There is even a news item which has already been published in the *Hindu* dated April 4. The Commander-in-Chief of the security forces in the of the Northern region in Sri Lanka has warned the people of Jaffna about a major offensive and asked them to vacate their houses. That is the position now. Even an officer of the Pakistan Air Force who was involved in training Sri Lankan Air Force pilots, is also there. So, it shows that the Sri Lankan army wants to have a military solution for the ethnic Indian Tamil problem in Sri Lanka. I want a statement from the External Affairs Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will pass on your suggestion.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : At least this may be taken up for discussion in the BAB...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will pass on your letter to the Minister. We will discuss it afterwards. *(Interruptions)* Already it has gone on record...*(Interruptions)* Shri Jaipal Reddy.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : This is an extremely serious matter. They are having a genocide in Srilanka. Pakistan is also participating in that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already raised this matter. Now, Mr. Reddy.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The Foreign Minister is sitting here quietly and he is not making a statement...*(Interruptions)* You should direct the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He had already replied to this matter when the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry were discussed.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You cannot treat it like that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister took serious note of this and also replied everything in detail at that time. Already he has explained.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The sooner we respond to this the better it will be for the security of the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already he has replied...*(Interruptions)* I cannot ask. Please take your seat. Now, Mr. Reddy.
(Interruptions)

SHRI N. V. N. SOMU (Madras North) : For the last three years we have been talking only philosophy, but the Sri Lankan problem has not been solved. This Government is sitting at the helm of affairs. What is the Government doing? ...*(Interruptions)* The Minister of External Affairs is here...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I wish to draw the attention of the Government and the House to a very dangerous development. It is reliably learnt that the United States of America has supplied a dangerous kind of missile known as 'stinger', which can be fired from the shoulder. As it is well known, the United States supplies such missiles only to its closest allies. They have now been made available to the Afghan rebels. And we know from our bitter experience that whatever weapons are given to the Afghan rebels, they have a way of finding their way into the hands of terrorists in Punjab. In that case, there is no safety whatever for the planes in India. In fact, there is a widespread fear and suspicion that the two IAF planes were missed recently because of possible use of these stinger missiles. I would request the Home Minister or whoever concerned, Defence Minister, Civil Aviation Minister or External Affairs Minister to tell us what are the counter measures being adopted by us.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : The House is unanimous in demanding a discussion on Indo-Pak relations. Now, you can see the unanimity, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have given this Adjournment Motion. I will ask the Minister to find out the facts. I will pass on your suggestion. I have not given my consent to your Adjournment Motion. Only to find out the facts I will pass it on.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Pakistan has set up another school for training of...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already many Members have raised this. Now Mr. Rao.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijaywada) : A large number of killings are taking place by the people belonging to the Tripura National Volunteers. I want to know from the Home Minister as to what steps are being taken to prevent TNV—Tripura National Volunteers—from killing people. What measures are being taken by the Government to prevent such type of killings?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will ask the Minister to find out.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Let the Government make a statement.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the President of Pakistan Zia-ul-Haq is interfering in India's affairs.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary has already raised this. Do not repeat the same thing.

[Translation]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : I agree with Shri Tewary. Telgu Desam also cooperates with you for a right cause. **...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Now papers to be laid.
**Not recorded.

12.12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report and Review of the working of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi for the year 1984-85.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

**Not recorded.

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2473/86]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Departments for the year 1986-87.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Atomic Energy for 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2474/86]

- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Space for 1986-87.

Placed in Library. See No. LT 2475/86]

- (3) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Electronics for 1986-87.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2476/86]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited for the year 1978-79.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1978-79.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bihar State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Patna, for the year 1978-79 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2477/86]

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12.14 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Twenty-ninth and Thirty-ninth Reports

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee—

- (1) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 151st Report relating to manufacture of defective Components for Vehicles and procurement of defective equipments from abroad.
- (2) Thirty-ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their 208th Report relating to Union Excise Duties-Cosmetics and Suppression of Production.

— — —

12.15 hrs,

STATEMENT RE : AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR THE HBJ GAS PIPELINE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : The Hon'ble Members of this House may recall the debate held on 12th March, on the Calling Attention Notice relating to the HBJ gas pipeline project. Some Members had expressed concern at the delay likely in the implementation of the project as a result of the delay on the part of the Government in taking a decision on the award of contract; some Members had referred to the possible cost escalation as a result of this delay. Observations were made by a few Members stressing the need for maximising indigenous participation in the project. The House will also recall that I had observed in the course of my reply that though there had been a delay of about two to three months in concluding the contract, this would be to our advantage by way of possible reduction in the project cost, and that we will still be able to maintain the implementation schedule to meet the requirements of the fertilizer and power plants. I had also observed that the final decision will be taken by the Government in the larger national interests.

2. I am very happy to inform this Hon'ble House that the final decision has since been taken by the Government on the award. Based on final evaluation of the four revised bids received on 3.4.1986, it has been decided to issue Letter of Intent for the work of execution of the HBJ pipeline to the consortium led by M/s SPIE CAPAG of France, whose bids has emerged as the lowest in the overall analysis.

3. As a result of the decision to invite fresh bids, we have been able to effect saving by way of reduction in outgo of our valuable foreign exchange resources. At current exchange rates there will be a saving of over Rs. 100 crores for the project. We have also received more attractive credit packages. Adequate indigenous content in the project is being ensured by way of participation of many private and public sector undertakings

such as Telecommunications Consultants of India Limited, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Larsen & Toubro, and Punj Sons, to name a few. We will be able to ensure maximisation of indigenous participations in the project, which will help us build up our own expertise for execution of such projects in future. For specific general engineering items and civil engineering and erection, Indian sub-contractors from both public and private sectors will be utilised. Thus, we have been able to satisfy ourselves and I am sure all the Hon'ble Members will be in agreement with me that the contractor whom we have selected for the execution of this first major highpressure, cross-country gas pipeline project in our country is the best in all respects.

4. Work is scheduled to commence shortly, and as I had assured the House earlier it will be our endeavour to ensure that the pace of project implementation is maintained without let-up, the original time schedule is adhered to, and the gas requirements of user industries are met in accordance with their schedule.

5. In conclusion, I would like to reiterate that the decision we have taken now is in the interest of the project, and I am sure that this august House will unanimously share my view that it is in our larger national interests.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) Need to adopt effective measures for immediate installation of bio-gas plants in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar) : The scheme of installation of Bio-gas plants in Madhya Pradesh being run by the Khadi and Gramodyog Commission has failed totally as the officers of the department are not implementing the scheme properly. If these officers work with devotion, there is no doubt that this scheme will become very popular among the villagers. But it is

generally seen that the work is left incomplete. If work for bio-gas pit is completed, the work of laying pipe-line remains incomplete and if pipe-line is laid, the drum is not installed. At places the work is incomplete for the last three years. The farmers are distressed at the indifferent attitude of the officers and now have started opposing this useful scheme. Millions of Quintals of Firewood could have been saved and the pressure on the forest reduced had the target of bio-gas plants been achieved every year. But now merely due to the carelessness of the departmental officers, this popular scheme is being disliked by the people.

From 1982 to 85, 19 such plants were to be set up in Kounda village block of Bastar district but till now only one plant has been completed. Similarly in 32 blocks of the district, hundreds of such plants are lying incomplete. I, therefore, request the Central Government to issue immediate directives to the Commission to complete the work immediately and punish the guilty officers for delaying the work.

[English]

- (ii) Need to open an institute in every backward district of the country to train nurses, compounders, drivers, etc.

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasaragod) : The 7th Five year Plan has given so much importance for the upliftment of the poor especially the down-trodden like Harijans and Girijans. The economic backwardness can be removed by providing jobs for at least one member from every poor family in the prosperous foreign countries, which will earn the badly needed foreign exchange also. For this I suggest to provide an institute in every backward district, similar to the proposed Central School, to train nurses, compounders, drivers and mechanics. After the training, these youngsters of the unfortunate families should be helped to get jobs by the various Embassies of our country abroad. As a first measure, I suggest that one such residential institute may be set up at Kasaragod, a most backward district of Kerala.

- (iii) Need to drop the proposal of merging Bharat Baigan Company, Muzaffarpur, Bihar with a sick industrial unit of West Bengal.

SHRI R. S. KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi) : Sir, With the Industries Ministry at the Centre

there is a proposal to merge Bharat Baigan Company (Muzaffarpur-Bihar) with the sick industrial units of Bengal, which will be injustice with the said Bharat Baigan Company and with the workers engaged therein, because, Bharat Baigan Company always runs in profit and its future is bright. This year also the Bharat Baigan Company has earned profit of Rs. 20 lakhs. There was never any hartal or *bundh* in Bharat Baigan Company and the workers engaged in this company are well satisfied. So, Bharat Baigan Company (Muzaffarpur-Bihar) should not be taken and tagged with any other Industrial unit and it may kindly be left alone.

- (iv) Need to bring the entire Malabar area of Kerala under T.V. coverage.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore) : Doordarshan today plays a vital role in the day to day affairs of our country, being a live audio-visual link between the people and the Government. Its main objective is, we know, to inform, to educate and to entertain.

The policy of the Government of India appears to be to reach TV facilities to every nook and corner of the country. But unfortunately, while spacing TV transmitters, several important and densely populated areas in the Malabar Districts of Kerala have been overlooked. Malabar area consists of six major districts with nearly half the populations of the State. It is amazing that in spite of this, the Malabar area does not have a single high power transmitter. Not only are the districts of Wynad, Kasaragod and Malappuram ignored but also several areas, among them towns and villages lying between Calicut and Cannanore are beyond the areas covered by the respective low power transmitters.

The existence of low power transmitters at Calicut and Cannanore make it impossible for the people in the areas lying between to hope for TV coverage unless the Government deems it fit to either increase the capacity of the existing transmitters or to instal a transmitter midway, say at Mahe, which lies in the Union Territory of Pondicherry or at Badagara—both of which lie between Calicut and Cannanore. It is, therefore, essential for the development of these areas that the

Government take steps without further delay to bring these areas under TV coverage.

[Translation]

- (v) Need to adopt immediate measures to check exploitation of child labour in the country.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, crores of child labourers are being exploited in different parts of the country. The child-labour legislation was passed in 1985 which prohibits the engagement of children below fifteen years for risky job, provides less working hours for them and protects their right to avail all national and festival holidays. But the employers do not follow the rules and exploit the child-labourers. About six per cent of the labourers in the country are child-labourers below fourteen years employment of whom is against the law. The employers do not pay sufficient wages to them. Every child labourer has to work for months together without wages and only then his wage is fixed. The statistics collected from various cities and towns show that 4.19 per cent of child labourers are working without wages, twenty per cent are getting merely Rs. 50 per month, fifteen per cent are getting Rs. 50 to 100 per month, 45.16 per cent are getting Rs. 100 to 300 per month as salary. It clearly indicates that if immediate steps are not taken to improve the condition of the child-labourers, they will remain exploited all over the country.

Thus, I request the Labour Minister to take immediate steps to stop exploitation of child-labourers as also to provide them more facilities.

[English]

- (vi) Need to exempt completely all the components of power tillers from excise duty.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Powertillers which are primarily designed to cater to the requirements of small and marginal farmers owning up to 5 hectares of land have been exempted from excise duty under Chapter 82.32 *vide* Government Notification No. 64/86. The same order has gone against its desired goal

due to introduction of MODVAT and also rationalisation of excise tariff *vide* Central Excise Tariff Act 1985. Under the new rules all the inputs whether produced captively or procured from other sources are liable to excise duty. In this connection I wish to submit that the cost of inputs for manufacture of powertiller forms more than 80 per cent of total cost of production on which the industry has to pay excise duty. This ultimately increases the rate of a powertiller by Rs. 4,500/- to Rs. 5,000/- over the existing price. The small and marginal farmers are subjected to difficulties which they are unable to bear because of their poor economic condition. The powertiller industry also suffers a lot. Recently the Tractors of 25 H.P. and below are exempted from excise duty on final product and also on captive consumption. Powertillers are serving the poorer sections of agricultural society and they have to be totally exempted from excise duty on powertiller parts thereof and other inputs like Engines and Tyres fitted to Tillers.

[Translation]

- (vii) Need to sanction an Atomic Power Plant in Bihar to meet the power requirement of the State.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these days economic progress is not possible without energy. In spite of various development programmes and plans, the economic condition of Bihar State is deteriorating and the per capita income of Bihar has reduced to the lowest among all the States. The root cause of it seems to be the shortage of electricity. The electricity production capacity of Bihar has now reached 1354 M. W after Barauni and Muzaffarpur power units have started their functioning. The average production is 30 to 50 per cent which means shortage of power. The power shortage has adversely affected the agriculture industries and studies of the children. The power is rarely available for agricultural work. Many industries are closed due to shortage of power. In the evening when children have to study, the light is not available which adversely affects their studies.

The working of Bihar Electricity Board is also not satisfactory. There is an imperative

need to appoint an Enquiry Committee to look into its technical and administrative aspects and suggest suitable improvements. The Central Government should issue directives for early completion of Kahalgaon Power House. Steps should also be taken to set up Thermal Power Plant at Karanpura. But in spite of all these, the shortage of power will be there. Therefore, Bihar State needs an atomic power station. I, therefore, request the Centre to sanction a new atomic power station to this backward State.

[English]

(viii) Need to introduce Telugu programmes in the network programme of Doordarshan

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY (Peddapalli) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Telugu is one of the popular languages of the country. It is the medium of Karnatic music. It is the soul of Bharata Natyam. In addition to six crores of people living in Andhra Pradesh, there are a large number of people who speak this language in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra. In metropolitan cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta, where they are in thousands, Telugu language speaking people are next only to Hindi speaking people in number.

In spite of these facts, there is not even a single telecast by Doordarshan on its network programme. No effort, whatsoever, was made in the past to telecast programmes in Telugu which happens to be one of the sweetest languages on the earth. By ignoring this language, Doordarshan has ignored the soul of Indian culture especially South Indian culture.

Hence I request the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to introduce the Telugu programmes on network programme of Doordarshan for the benefit of the millions of people.

12.31 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1986-87—Contd.

[English]

(i) Ministry of Energy—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Energy.

Shri Motilal Singh.

I have requested the Hon. Members to be very brief.

[Translation]

SHRI MOTI LAL SINGH (Sidhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day, I was speaking on the Bandhav Thermal Power Station. A proposal was sent by the Madhya Pradesh Government to the Central Government but it has not yet been approved. Similarly the proposal of Mand Thermal Power Station is also pending with the Central Government for its approval. It is pending because a decision has yet to be taken as from which mine coal should be supplied there. If these two proposals are approved, the problem of electricity in Madhya Pradesh will be solved to a great extent.

12.32 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the chair*]

To set up these power stations and to provide electricity to the rural areas some forests are to be cut and for this purpose the Forest Preservation Act has to be amended to make it more flexible. I would, therefore, request you to consider this matter and initiate action thereon.

The Vindhyaachal Super Thermal Power Station is under construction, but the persons displaced from that area have neither been given adequate compensation nor have been allotted land for construction of their houses. The people are much distressed. They will remain distressed unless they are rehabilitated. Our late Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi while speaking during laying of foundation-stone ceremony, said that employment would

be provided to the displaced persons in addition to the compensation. But it has not yet been done. I request the Hon. Minister to pay special attention towards it. Besides, a committee should be formed to settle their disputes and to solve their problems. The committee should forward their decisions to you for ratification.

So far as the electrification of rural area is concerned, the providing of electric transmission lines is not possible unless the Forest Preservation Act 1980 is amended, because these lines have to pass through forests and require felling of trees. I would request you to pay special attention towards this also.

I would also like to say that Madhya Pradesh Government has submitted proposals of two hydro-electric projects at Gopad and Bodhghat in Sidi district to the Centre but no action has so far been taken in this regard. The Hon. Minister should pay special attention towards these proposals also.

There are many mines at various place in Madhya Pradesh. In Chirmiri mine in my constituency, the conditions of the workers is pitiable. There is no proper arrangement of water, electricity, hospital and education for coal mine workers. There is an open tank from which water is supplied to the workers, there is garbage in this tank and sometime animals also fall in it and die. This water is used for drinking purpose by the workers whereas clean water is supplied to the officers.

A huge quantity of coal extracted from the coal mines catches fire outside the mines. Although this quantity is included in the total figure of production, yet the fact that it gets burnt is ignored. This burnt coal is covered with earth. This causes heavy loss to the Government. Moreover, coal is stolen also. The Government should pay special attention towards this also.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards our Singrauli area where land was acquired from the people but no compensation has been paid to them for the land which is acquired for extracting coal for making it available to the Super Power Stations. Only Rs. 3000 to Rs. 4000 are given as compensation. You have to make amendment in the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act to pay

proper compensation to the people. (*Interruptions*) I am just concluding.

I shall request the Minister through you that the miners should be provided with drinking water. The mine workers are leading the same sort of life today as they had been leading in the past. They are living in the houses constructed by the private companies where there is no arrangement for water supply. Government should, therefore, take steps to provide water connection to their houses so that they can have regular water supply. They should be provided with other facilities also.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr. Chairman, I am glad to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. First of all, I take this opportunity to congratulate our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for bifurcating the Department of Power from the Ministry of Irrigation and combining it with the non-conventional energy sources and the Department of Coal so as to augment the existing power under various sectors.

For exchange of power between States and regions and also for facilitating evacuation and delivery of power to the beneficiary States from central generating stations, a National Power Grid is considered essential. Development of the National Power Grid is an evolutionary process which will be achieved over a period of time by gradual inter-connection and integration of operations of various transmission systems. This is very essential to bring equality among States. I hope the Hon. Minister will take all necessary steps to form this grid as early as possible so as to have uniform power cuts and power tariffs throughout the country which would certainly result in uniform production throughout the country.

Regarding rural electrification, there seems to be great imbalance among the States. When I go through the reports, there seem to be some differences. For example, in Maharashtra, 94 per cent of the villages have been covered and in Karnataka, 87 per cent of the villages have been electrified. If we go to States like Meghalaya and Manipur, I find that the rural electrification is only 28-30 per cent. Therefore, it is very essential

[Smt. Basavarajeswari]

to bring in some uniformity in this matter. At the time of rural electrification, Harijan bastis, colonies and other areas where these down-trodden people are living have been neglected very much. Even after 38 years of independence, they are still living in darkness. Therefore, I suggest that priority should be given to all these bastis and other colonies for electrification. Hence I urge upon the Government to persuade the State Governments to take it up as an emergency measure to electrify all these Harijan colonies, bastis and other areas wherever they exist, during the five year plan.

It is stated in the report that power will be made available on a cheaper cost. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether the power sold in the various states is cheaper. It has already been increased by 10 times. After increasing it, the production cost is also increasing day by day. How are we to reduce the tariff rate? This question I would like the Hon. Minister to answer at the time of his reply.

I find there are a lot of problems which are being faced by the farmers, at the time of energising their pumpsets. The farmers borrow money and invest it in the digging of the well and when he is ready with the pumpsets, it takes years together to energise the pumpsets. There should be no delay under any circumstances to energise pumpsets at the village level. I would request the Hon. Minister to take up this issue at the time of the conference that he is going to hold with the Chairman of the State Electricity Boards and the Energy Ministers, when they attend.

Sir, there is another problem we are facing today. Wooden poles are erected which are completely damaged and which require replacement very urgently. There is every possibility of danger caused to the property and of the persons because of this damaged wooden poles. This should be treated on a priority basis.

Further, I would request the Hon. Minister to encourage the State Governments and private persons or institutions who agree to put up mini hydro projects at their own cost either by mobilising N. R. A. funds or from their own sources.

I have read in the newspapers that private persons or institutions will be allowed to set

up power units but there are no specific guidelines. There are no specific policies as to where and whom they should approach and to what extent; if so how they are going to produce energy; what will be rate of charge hereafter, all these things should be made known in the beginning before the persons come forward to set up such a project at the private or institutional level.

I am coming to the present policy regarding non-conventional energy. I do support it. The Ministry has taken a lot of strain in putting up solar energy cells at the village level to augment power supply for irrigation purpose. This has to be encouraged further.

The gobar gas which is in practice now, through out the country, is not working satisfactorily and the beneficiaries are put in to a lot of inconveniences. As far as repayment is concerned, they are finding it very difficult to pay. The purpose for which we have put up these plants is not served and these are not working satisfactorily. I would request the Hon. Minister to look into the matter.

Now, I come to the conservation of energy. A survey has been made for a revolving funds of Rs. 100 crores per year for a period of 10 years for financing capital investment in the industrial sector for energy conservation. It has been estimated that the energy saving in the industrial sector is about Rs. 1100 crores. I suggest that cost of capital equipment for energy conservation should be allowed a deduction under the Income-tax Act, 1961. Soft loan facilities should be provided for the purchase of energy conservation equipment; relaxation in the existing criteria of debt-equity ratio; exemption from payment of excise duty and sales-tax on the purchase of energy conservation equipment and customs duty on imported equipment; institution of awards for individuals and companies for outstanding performance in energy conservation.

The study says that about 15 to 20 per cent saving in energy is possible without any significant investment. The energy saving which has been estimated at Rs. 1100 crores per year at the moment is expected to go upto Rs. 2750 crores by the end of the Seventh Plan and reach Rs. 5000 crores per annum by the turn of the Century. Here I want to quote the ORF study being carried out by Dr. Sowa and Mr. Deshpande. They say that adequate research facilities existed

with a major chunk being accounted for by Government-owned laboratories. However, a lot remains to be done in the area of energy conservation and energy optimisation in industry. Hence I suggest that the Hon. Minister should look into this matter. Conservation and optimisation are a must and whatever money we spend on these is worth spending because without energy the country cannot progress.

Now I come to Karnataka's demands. Kalinadi in Karnataka has two units. One has been completed and the other is still under completion. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister why the second stage has not yet been commenced.

Regarding the Raichur Thermal Plant, I have been told that the Prime Minister had been requested to inaugurate the first stage of this Thermal Plant, but afterwards there were certain technical difficulties because of which it could not be inaugurated. Very recently I have read in the newspapers that there was an explosion. It is said that it was due to the pressure of water. I am eager to know the action taken by the Government on the explosion and what steps are being taken to avoid such explosions in future. I would like a thorough inquiry to be made into this because twice this has happened. At one time they said that the turbine had exploded. For the second time there has been an explosion. They have not been able to energise still both the First Phase and the Second Phase due to certain technical difficulties. I want to know what are the compelling reasons for such a major default in this project.

Shri Ramakrishna Hegde, the Hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka, has requested you to supply fuel for the proposed 120 Megawatts Gas Turbine at Bangalore. As you know, Bangalore has acute shortage of power. Therefore, he has requested the Hon. Minister to supply for the 120 Megawatt Gas Turbine at Bangalore sufficient fuel. The Hon. Minister may please look into this. He has also requested in respect of the four mini-generating Stations at Kolar, Indi, Bidar and Jamakandi. He has also had talks with the Hon. Minister, I have been told. Therefore, I want to know what action has been taken to clear these projects.

The House is well aware of the fact that the Karnataka State is in the grip of severe

drought and it is also facing acute shortage of power and water. Therefore, this has to be viewed very seriously because this is going to continue for another ten years. Most of the plants which are very much dependent on energy are going to be closed. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to call the representatives from the southern States and have a discussion with them and see that Karnataka is provided with power so as to augment the existing power supply in Karnataka ..

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Only one minute. In States like Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, there are NTPC schemes. Atomic power plants have been established in States like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur and Bihar have NHPC schemes. However, none of these schemes exists in my State except the thermal plant in Raichur, whose second stage is still incomplete. Hence, establishing an atomic power plant in the State is very essential. There is a proposal to set up an atomic power plant in Kaiga. I am told that there have been some disturbances about the establishment of this plant at Kaiga because of environmental imbalance. I would, therefore, like to know from the Hon. Minister as to what does the Government think about this plant—whether they are going to take up or give up this plant.

While concluding I thank the Hon. Chairman for giving me an opportunity to speak on this occasion.

SHRI SARAT DEB (Kendrapara) : Mr. Chairman Sir. Firstly I don't want to go to the statistics of the electrical units that are going to be generated. But the one thing about which I am happy and for which I congratulate the Government is that, though late, the Central Government has realised what role power plays in the modern building of this nation. Thanks to him that he has shown good increase in the 7th Five Year Plan.

But with great sorrow again I want to mention here that like steel here also in the power sector, I don't know why my State Orissa is being neglected and neglected to the utmost.

[Shri Sarat Deb]

I want to begin with the suggestion that you have given the other day, that why should Orissa be deprived of a super thermal power station which has been promised to Orissa for a long time and now I understand that it is pending before the World Bank, I would like to know whether it is a fact or not. Till now I have gone through all the papers and documents that are being provided to us by the Department; but I have not found anywhere the super thermal power station which is going to come up at Talcher.

Secondly, as you know, it is proved that dependence on hydro-electricity is a complete failure because in such a project we are always depending upon the nature. Here, though we are saying that we are only depending upon the nature, I don't fully agree to this. When demands relating to Power, Water Resources will come up, I will speak about it.

As we are talking of modernisation of steel plants and other industries, it is high time that we should also think of modernisation of the reservoir. Why is the water level not being maintained satisfactorily in all the reservoirs? There are so many reasons, but unfortunately the power sector is not looking after this aspect. It is only looking after the generation portion of it.

You know that Orissa has got a lot of potentiality of producing power. The other day you said as to why Orissa should be deprived of a nuclear generation power plant. Now, as it has been reported in the Economic Survey of India, they say that in the 6th Plan period also there was no good improvement in the power sector in Orissa. In the first phase of this year also there is no good progress; therefore, the Central Government had denied any sort of assistance to help them out unless and until they prove their efficiency. Well anyway I welcome it. Because I am very particular about Orissa, I want to bring this to the notice of the Hon. Minister through you, Sir.

You must be remembering that when you were the Speaker of Orissa Assembly, for the past so many years, I think since the installation of the Orissa State Electricity Board, they never gave their Annual Report to the Orissa Assembly which we raised and according to your ruling they did lay the

Annual Report, that too un-audited report. I still have doubt whether till now the State Electricity Board of Orissa has been audited or not.

Therefore, as it has been suggested in the Atomic and the Energy Advisory Board that the State Electricity Board should be taken over by the Centre; I fully support it. If you look at the functioning of the State Electricity Board particularly in the case of backward States like Orissa.

You will find a lot of bungling. I will never put the blame on the Centre for this because in spite of the fact that the Centre has come to their assistance, particularly in the case of Thermal power production in Orissa, in 1984-85 and in 1985-86—they have been given Rs. 96 [crores for four States including Orissa—there is no proper power generation there. Though some of Hon. Members who spoke on Friday last were mentioning that those power stations had recently improved. Talcher is still much below the production capacity than what it was in 1976-77. Therefore, under the circumstances, what role does this power play in Orissa? They have admitted that in the year 1980, the power generation was 300 to 350 megawatt. At that time when the generation had not reached its peak point. The Chief Minister of Orissa made an announcement that they are going to set up in thousand days a thousand industries with an investment of thousand crore rupees. But how can an industry come up without a proper generation today? There is power cut of about 80 per cent in Orissa now. I do not blame the Central Government. I fully hold responsible the Orissa State Government for this. Therefore, I would like to make suggestions to the Government in this respect that if at all they are not taking over the State Electricity Board wholly, at least they should take over the Electricity Boards in the State as far as they are dealing with the agriculturists.

Sir, in Orissa, there is a lot of lift irrigation points which are solely depending on the power. The lift irrigation points are lying idle due to lack of power supply. The Government is spending crores and crores of rupees in drought prone areas. At the time when I raised this point, you said that it related to the State. A few days back, in Orissa, the Minister concerned made a statement that due to Non-availability of power, a lot of

lift irrigation points are not working to the tune of one thousand lift irrigation points. Thousands of acres of agricultural land are going to be affected on account of non-availability of power. Sir, when the areas will be declared drought affected areas, the Centre will come into the picture and the States will start asking the Centre hundreds and thousands of crores of rupees for assistance. Then it will become the subject of the Centre. But here I want to bring to your kind notice regarding the State Government's attitude in this regard. The Hon. Minister will agree with me and the House will agree with me that there is a lot of coal deposits in Orissa. Talcher coal mine is one of the oldest mines in the country. I understand that Coal India Limited has split its Division into two Divisions and I am surprised to know that both the Divisions have been located in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : One of them should be in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI SARAT DEB : It should be equally distributed so that the interests of the State are safeguarded. If that is not done then don't you feel that we are getting step-motherly treatment from the Centre? Similarly, Sir, in the IB Valley a lot of coal deposit has been found. Even taking this factor in to account, they have denied a Coal Division in Orissa. Now, under what circumstance, the Central Government is not accepting this proposal? The other day one of the Hon. Members was saying that the State Government had provided Rs. 6 crores to this IB Valley project. Let the Hon. Minister explain the position that when the project has not been approved by the Planning Commission, how Orissa Government has approved this project and sanctioned Rs. 6 crores to this particular project?

13.00 hrs.

If the Central Government is not going to come to the aid of the State Government, how would it be possible for a poor State like Orissa to undertake such a big project?

Lastly, I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to Unstarred Question No. 4777 answered in this House on 1.4.1986. In reply to this question it was stated that 7 hydro-electric projects of Orissa have been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority and the Planning

Commission for execution. Though I come from Orissa, I am surprised which are those projects which have been sanctioned and approved and when they are going to be commissioned. I would like to have this information.

Lately, there was a movement in Kendrapara, in Cuttack district by the agriculturists. I come from that area. There are about a thousand lift irrigation points, but almost all of them have been shut down for want of power. The power cut timings which are given are not being strictly followed.

I would urge upon the Minister to intervene in these matters and see that the agriculturists in Orissa do not suffer and they get adequate power.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the demands for the Ministry of Energy presented by our Hon. Minister. Many Hon. Members have spoken in detail about electricity which is one of the various types of energy. I would like to draw Hon. Minister's attention towards coal, which is an important source of energy. The nationalisation of mines was completed in two phases. The first phase was completed in 1971 when all coking coal mines except the captive mines of TISCO and IISCO were nationalised. The second phase was completed in 1973 when of the country were nationalised. This resulted all coal mines in a big profit. In the preamble of nationalisation, under the leadership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, late Mr. Mohan Kumarmagalam had given the justification for nationalisation. He also told that coal had not been extracted scientifically and therefore, it needed to be extracted scientifically. The rare source of coking coal had not been protected properly. In the private sector, only the low cost coal was extracted and the rest was left there. Therefore, it needed to be protected. The labourers were being exploited on a large scale; which was also to be stopped. The production was not meeting the country's requirement. This view was also very important. Then to protect the coal mines, Rs. 100 crores were required which were not available with private sector.

[Shri Yogeshwer Prasad Yogesh]

13.04 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVRAJESWARI *in the Chair*]

After complete nationalisation, Rs. 1800 crores were spent on protection of the mines. Our production which was 75 million tonnes, has doubled today. We are heading towards a bigger target. This nationalisation did a miracle in the country. Mrs. Indira Gandhi brought about a tremendous change in the standard of living of seven lakh workers; this has removed their poverty. After that the price of coal has been increased eight times and the wages also have increased. The wages of the miners have increased three times. In India the price of coal is less as compared to that in other countries. This did not bring the expected profit to the country or to the Department.

Therefore, Madam, I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to this issue through you that he may raise the price of coal and we do not insist on him to raise the wages, but he should look to the interests of electricity workers. Our Hon. Minister is one of the most renowned persons in the country, he is known for his achievements, and we are well acquainted with his dynamism. Here we want to tell him that besides being the Minister for coal, he is also the Minister for Electricity. This gives him an extra responsibility regarding labourers in Electricity field. Therefore, I would request him to visit their township so that he may know about their living conditions which include their houses, parks, medical facilities, educational facilities etc. These all facilities are there but as one Hon. Member has rightly said, they are living in the houses which were built 60 to 70 years ago and since then there has been no improvement in their living conditions. There are open drains before their houses and they have been living in unhygienic conditions in dilapidated houses. Hon. Minister should consider it.

Recently, I asked a question about how much money is being spent on labour welfare and I was told that it was Rs. 3442 crores which was sanctioned but out of that only Rs. 2597 crores were spent. Besides, a lot of other irregularities have come to my knowledge which I would like to bring to your notice.

Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. is most important organisation in the field of coal and an important undertaking of Coal Department. Last year it had a provision of Rs. 640 crore for construction of houses, out of which only Rs. 306 crores were spent. There was another provision of Rs. 157 crores for water, but only Rs. 52 crores were spent whereas in summer days there is an uproar for drinking water. Even after spending this amount there was no permanent solution to this problem because this amount is only spent on supplying water by trucks and the drinking water problem still exists there. I want the Hon. Minister should take steps to improve the situation. The same situation prevails in the field of medical facilities. Last year Rs. 150 crores were provided for medical facilities in Bharat Coking Coal whereas only Rs. 34 crores were spent. There is no paucity of allocated funds but labour welfare officers do not pay any attention towards the welfare of the labour. The same situation prevails in other companies also. In Central Coalfields, a provision of Rs. 219 crores was made for medical facilities but only Rs. 32 crores were spent. Therefore, situation is same everywhere. We are spending lot of funds but even then the labourers face problem of drinking water. In Eastern Coalfields, Rs. 122 crores were provided for Education but only Rs. 47 crores were spent. Central Coalfields had a provision of Rs. 155 crores for Education but only Rs. 87 crores were spent. Among these, Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. had spent minimum on Education. I want to draw the Hon. Minister's attention towards these issues and also request him to take steps to improve the situation. I also want to thank him for reducing the corruption which was rampant in the Coal Department by taking strong and severe measures. This also has produced encouraging results. We can't ignore it because corruption is the main hurdle in the path of our country's Development. Our leader Mr. Rajiv Gandhi has vowed to remove the corruption even in the face of risks and dangers and so far we have achieved a lot of success in it. To remove the corruption, prize schemes have been introduced in Customs and some of the corrupt officers have been sacked. Raids are also carried out at the premises of the blackmarketeers. Therefore, it is but natural that revengeful as well as reactionary forces will try to block the progress of the

nation and also will try to halt the drive against the corruption.

Madam, I want to tell you one thing that all our officers at Coal Department are honest and hardworking and are able to carry our nation to 21st century by participating in the social and national programmes. But there are also some corrupt officers who want to fail our programmes. Hon. Minister has taken some strong steps to punish some big officers but then there still exist such officers. Recently a retired officer of Railway was sent to the Coal Department in the hope that he would discipline the management of Coal Department but his appointment did not help in promoting efficiency of the Department whereas an atmosphere of terror was created among the labourers and all the Hard Coke Ovens in the colliery were closed down. As a result of that the coal workers are now in dire need of your help. Thousands of workers were working there. In which department were they working? Where are their names now registered? Today you have made them surplus. You have closed down an important wing of your Department and these ovens have now become a shelter for dogs and cats. A huge amount had been spent for constructing these ovens and now again a lot of money will have to be spent to revive them. I would, therefore, like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the policy declared by Government not to provide jobs to the people whose lands have been acquired for the collieries. You are broad minded, "*Jai ke Aas Fadhai ke pyas, Visas keon, vish ko litye nu*". People have pinned their hopes and aspirations on you; they have lost their lands to the collieries, they have no water to irrigate their lands, their wells and tanks have dried up due to very deep mining and they have no other alternative to earn their bread. If you do not provide jobs to the children of such people, they will be ruined. Now without taking much time, I would draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards some important points and hope that he will consider them seriously. Firstly, the working conditions inside the mines have to be improved and the system of manual loading should be replaced by some new technology, because labour will not be available for this purpose in future. Only then we would be able to plan our future properly. Secondly, the

production of good quality coal from the mines of Raniganj and Jharia, should be stepped up so that the industries do not suffer due to its shortage. Thirdly, priority must be accorded to the mining of coking coal. In 1957, there was a debate on the subject whether the petroleum and natural gas could be produced from coal. But no decision could be taken in this regard although it has proved successful in other countries. Fourthly, our rescue stations are not properly maintained and our mines lack proper ventilation facilities. More attention must be paid to this. Ambulance facilities and medicines should also be provided in the mines. Fifthly, and most significantly, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that the medical facilities available in the coal pits must be made comparable to that in the Armed Forces because the mine-workers like the soldiers, also serve the country, at the risk of their lives.

Madam, before concluding I would like to touch another important point. A plant has been installed under the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. which consumes 96 thousand litres of diesel per day. If you install such plants, you would incur a loss. To earn profits a different method has to be adopted. I think, I have already suggested that plans should be drawn to set up Super Thermal Power Stations on pitheads in these areas where activities of illegal mining are going on and ample coal reserves have been found and where the required infrastructure is available. This alone would ensure the development of the region due to an increase in the supply of electricity.

Madam, one has to realise the difficulties of a person who is speaking. When you speak from this side, you also face certain problems.

Finally, I congratulate the Hon. Minister and conclude.

[English]

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN (Calcutta South) : Madam Chairman : I rise to support the Demands. I found only the other day, a news item in the papers where it was said under the head, "Tata Electric unit achieves 95 per cent PLF":

"A 500 mw unit of Tata Electric Company at Trombay has achieved a plant load factor (PLF) of 9.526 per cent in March and produced 354 35

[Shri Bholanath Sen]

million unite... According to the company, its tariff for industrial consumers was 89 paise per unit as compared to 95 paise of Maharashtra electricity board and 101 paise per unit for other utilities. In Calcutta, the cost is 102 paise per unit."

This really what management can do, shows whether it is public sector or private sector. The efficiency of the management is reflected in the results. If you look at the Calcutta Electricity Supply Company, it produces, more or less, 75 per cent to 76 per cent of the plant load factor. Well, that is my figure and it is subject to correction, but it is almost that much. With the same political atmosphere, with the same situation of law and order problems, the Calcutta Electricity Supply Company produces 75 per cent to 76 per cent of the plant load factor whereas the State Electricity Board is so unfortunate that it does not produce even the all-India average of 50 per cent: it is producing roughly 30 per cent to 40 per cent or something like that. If this is not the management, then what else is this? The materials are the same everything is same. The only difference is that one is being controlled by a limited company and the other is being controlled by the State Electricity Board. They do not even come within the group which produces more than 50 per cent, that is, the average rate... (Interruption).

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : What is the break up for Bandel and Shantaldih of West Bengal ?

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : I do not have the break up here but I can tell you the figures given in this book. These are given on page 4—the names of SEBs which are producing more than fifty per cent. Those which are producing more than fifty per cent are Rajasthan State Electricity Board, Punjab State Electricity Board, Gujarat Electricity Board, Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, Andhra Pradesh. (Interruption).

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : What about Bandel and Shantaldih ?

SHRI BHOLANATH SEN : Bandel and Shantaldih are not mentioned here. What is not mentioned, it is no use wasting time on that... (Interruptions). My point is not politi-

cally based. You may support non-action. Bengal has no quarrel with you but why no power ? The point is that these things are on record and I am sure, the Hon. Minister has got the record with regard to this. Here I find out that the Government is setting up committees to go into those matters where it is found that electricity is not being produced as satisfactorily as is desired. I believe they have also gone to West Bengal to find out the reasons. Would the Hon. Minister look into those reasons and see that they are rectified properly so that West Bengal does not starve due to non-production of electricity ? Whatever is the reason, that has to be removed effectively.

The other point is with regard to distribution and transmission which is in a very pitiable state. I remember, at one time 100 per cent loan was granted to the State Electricity Board. The electricity produced by DVC and others jointly was more than sufficient, but there was load shedding. And the load shedding was because the transmission system was not effective enough, it could not take the load. This is one aspect. The other aspect is why there should be so much transmission losses ? If I remember rightly, in India it is about 20 per cent more than anywhere else in the world. In China, I think, it is about eight per cent. Why so much transmission losses and so much of theft of power in factories, villages and other places should not be stopped ? I understand that the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have said that ten per cent of the power shortage can cause an annual production loss of Rs. 7,000 crores. Kindly see that transmission losses are reduced to the minimum. If China can do it, why cannot we do it ? If the whole world is doing it, why cannot we do it ? We have the men. We have the know-how.

The other aspect is this: We have the private sector which is doing very well, as Mr. P.R. Das Munsi has said. You have floated bonds. These bonds have been over-subscribed within a very short time. If you look at the newspapers and economic journals you will find that whatever bonds are being floated, whatever shares are being floated, the people are subscribing to them before time and they are over-subscribed. Money is there with the people. So, I ask you : Why do you not increase the capital-base of the various power concerns? After

all, whatever is the allocation, can be multiplied not only by sale of power but also by collecting money by floating shares, debentures and bonds.

In this connection I would like to make one suggestion. While reading this Book, I found that the first atomic power plant was constructed by Government of India and American concern in India. The second one was started, to be constructed in India with help of Canadian Government, but in the midway the Canadian Government stopped collaborating immediately after the explosion of our atomic bomb, and we continued alone. Now we find that we are setting up atomic plants with 10 per cent component consisting of foreign exchange out of the total cost. The raw materials are now available within the country. If this foreign exchange component of 10 per cent is further reduced, we can make a big headway. Our scientists are working well. We are very proud of our scientists and they can do it. Atomic plant keeps the atmosphere healthy and free from environmental pollution. It is much easier to produce and distribute power by atomic energy than by thermal system, because of one reason, namely, we have not get transmission efficiency and lose 20 per cent in the transmission. So, if the atomic plants are set up near the industrial centres, this loss will be largely avoided. There is also another point and it is this : If these atomic power plants are put up in Bihar, Orissa or West Bengal, then, you don't have to depend upon coal or the quality of coal and all that. I had been enquiring from the State Electricity Board of West Bengal "Why you are not producing so much as you were producing during 1976 and 1977, during the emergency period?" They told me that "Mainly because of the bad quality of coal and irregular supply and also lack of discipline in coalmines and power plants, the average production has come down." Now, it all depends upon people's will to do the work. People should do the work willingly. I have been told that there is bad quality of coal which needs sufficient number of washeries. Also, there is irregular movement of wagons. These are the main reasons which can be improved by the Government alone. In the case of atomic power, that problem will not arise. So far as coalfields are concerned, from Raniganj to Dhanbad, the Eastern Coalfields and BCCL operate. There is a Mafia rule going on there.

How is it that all the col- leries and other units of CIL are making profit, but the BCCL and ECL are making losses? I am surprised to find that some officers have gone to such an extent as to 'over-reach' the Minister, if I may use that expression. Why were these profits (as we were told previously) turned into losses in this way? And what is the loss? The loss in Eastern Coalfields and in the BCCL is the highest. There is no law and order. Don't depend on the law and order of the States. Kindly find out something so that the law and order is kept in proper check so that the truckloads of coal cannot be taken away without payment of money. You will be surprised to know about pit-head calculations. Who makes the calculations? I understand the Minister said that weighment should be at the power plants. This is the best thing that should be done. Maybe they would say that it is for the Railways, the Railway people say that it is because of the coal people, but it is the consumer whom you have in mind, nobody else, not the producer. Employees of the State are the producer, but it is the consumer that you must have in mind. The consumer must certify that 'so much quality of coal and so much quantity of coal I have got'. I welcome that kind of an order if he has already passed.

Since the time is short and the Chairman is not perhaps quite happy with my continuing to talk. But she is kind.

The Governor of our State, West Bengal, in his opening speech of the Budget Session has talked as follows :—

"However, several proposals for additional power generation are pending for the necessary clearances of the Central Government. These include 2,600 MW project in Sagardighi, a 630 MW project at Bakreswar and the 210 MW Seventh unit of DPL. It is hoped that Central Government will accord its approval for these major projects expeditiously."

I will request the Hon. Minister, through you, Madam, to kindly help and see that these projects are cleared, and cleared soon because unless you give power to the people, they cannot become affluent, they cannot become powerful, they cannot run quickly to the future. So, power must be given to the people quickly. (Interruptions), Every-

[Shri Bhola Nath Sen]

body may shout, but it is not good. I only mentioned about this which the Governor said. (*Interruptions*).

I would only say that I read in the newspaper that so far as Bakreswar project is concerned, the capital is to come from outside. They will put up the plant and manage it and then after running it, when they get back their money they will go away, unless the Government says that 'you continue to manage.' If that is the position, there will be no money shortage. I am told the Russians are also willing to take part in it, but I do not know their terms. Anybody who comes from outside India with the purse in his hand and the technical know-how, we should welcome. So, we need not talk about the money shortage. (*Interruptions*).

The Chief Minister of West Bengal in his budget speech, said:

"We are also anxious to see that Kolaghat Stage II Project is completed expeditiously. As Hon. Members are aware, we have engaged M/S. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited to implement the projects on turnkey basis."

But, Madam Chairman, it is still in the process, I do not know when it will be completed.

It has been said regarding coal that royalty was being asked for. It is a business concern, electricity project is a business affair, railway is a business affair, coal is a business affair. Now the State Government is asking for royalty for coal. No decision has yet been taken with regard to the coal royalty. The West Bengal Government says that 'because of no decision regarding royalty we are increasing the cess on coal by 3 per cent.' There are States which, I understand, are charging 30 per cent as cess. So, kindly see that the entire system is run in a business-like manner and the officers should manage every aspect of the power and coal efficiently so that the future become glorious, the future becomes ours and not the foreigners', We want to flourish and we want his help. We want the kind help from the Hon. Minister, who is known to be very practical man. I know myself about him to be a very practical man and I will expect that he will have a soft corner for the projects which are

awaiting approval and for those projects, money is not short. Those are my submissions.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY:
You have made good suggestions.

13.31 hours

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
(Panskura) : Madam Chairman, since the subject is so vast and the time is limited, I shall limit myself to a particular sector and to a particular aspect of energy which is in question at the moment, i.e. coal and the manpower related to it.

Before I go to that subject, let me state that despite very many differences with the Hon. Member, Shri Bholanath Sen, my previous speaker, I fully support the contention when he says and names the power projects in West Bengal which are awaiting sanction and clearance and that they should be given approval quickly. I fully lend my heartfelt support to his demand.

Saying that and leaving the power sector it is not my unliking but because of the time factor—I straight away go to the point that I wanted to raise. Now, Madam, in this Annual Report, the Ministry, in my opinion, has said one very correct thing :

"Coal India Ltd. alone has the manpower of 6.70 lakh employees which is the strongest asset for the industry."

It is the last part that I support heartily. That it is indeed a strongest asset for this industry. After stating that, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister towards this manpower, its behaviour and the behaviour of the management towards the manpower & the connected problems because of that. It has been correctly pointed out that of late, productivity in the Coal field has increased and it has been also pointed out that in 1983-84, the tonnes per man shift were 0.81, in 1984-85, they were 0.87, and in April-December, 1985, they were 0.82, as compared to 0.81 in the corresponding period of the previous year. And for the year 1985-86, they are expected to be 0.88 tonnes per man shift. So, the mainstay of the industry, i.e. manpower, has definitely responded to work.

Please also see 1983 was the year when the National Coal Wage Agreement came into force. You also agree to a part of their demands that the workers did not let you down. They have pushed up the production

and productivity and the manpower per shift productivity was also high. Now, despite this being the situation, the question is, today is the 7th of April. The Minister very well knows that all the Central trade-unions-AITUC, CITU, HMS, BMS and INTUC-together have given a notice of one day strike on the 9th April. For that? It is not for wage increase. It is for the purpose of putting into effect, for implementing that very National Coal Wage agreement, with regard to housing facilities, provision of drinking water, educational facilities, medical benefits and safety measures and for employment of dependents of the retiring employees and for NCWA.

That means, as per the agreement made in this wage agreement.

Everybody would agree that an agreement was made to which the Government and the management are a party and the workers were also a party and that agreement was for four years for 1983, 1984, 1985 and 1986.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It will expire in 1986.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : They have also shown a lot of patience. They have put up with all the difficulties. I do not see that there is any possibility of making it better. But, doubtless, they are trained in that way. Given this, what has been done by the management? Let us see whether this demand, this claim, that it must be done and it has not been done whether that lacks any basis or it has the basis. That is the question. If that has a basis, then naturally, I would request the Hon. Minister to take urgent steps to project the thing by 9th. Today is 7th. If all the unions put together fight for a justified cause, naturally that would not improve industrial relations. If you are at fault, you have to come forward.

That is why, I want to make a few observations with regard to their demands.

Let us take one of the important points, the dependents of retiring employees. The point is that this whole work is supposed to be a hazardous work. Because it is hazardous, it was the normal practice that the workers, under particular pressure, earlier used to be retired after an age by the Govern-

ment, so that their health does not totally break down and they have their best of capacity while in work. What is the practice now being followed by the Government? It is very interesting. The management is not retiring anybody and more, knowing full well that it is a hazardous job. They are sitting tight. They are thinking "Let this man go to hell!" After some time, his whole health will break down and we shall not retire him and thereby we shall not take the responsibility of dependents. Let them go to hell. They will die or be in hospital or whatever they may be put, as far as we are concerned, we shall be free from this commitment." Therefore, this is a very serious situation. Not only this Clause is being broken but it is most inhuman.

As regards man-power question, what is the basis of the Government's new policy that has tightened this employment sphere? What is the basis of this new policy of man-power to be less and less? Now if the man-power is to be less and less, it should be planned with some mind. I do not agree with this policy. I do not at all agree with this cutting of man-power and that it is the most important thing. There are very many other spheres where one should practise economy. In this question of man-power also, there should be a method. There is a method in madness. In this annual report itself, I find that it means that within nine months from 31-3-85 and 31-12-85, the strength of the executive in the nationalised ECL increased by 87 persons. How many are the executives? Naturally 2,698. That became 2,785 in nine months. Look at the non-executive strength, that means, the workers. That means the workers. 566 non-executives posts were reduced. What is the policy?

(Interruptions)

Executives took all the jobs coming to non-executives, let them go to hell. That is the fact. Now, I would like to point out one thing. There is one of the most important things to which you also will also be a party. In this coal field, consistently women have been pushed out. In my Parliament tenure for the last 5 years, everybody who is here, will remember that all the time I am shouting on this question with facts and figures. Only the other day, I received a letter which mentions that in the Singareni Coal Fields,

[Smt. Gosta Mukherjee]

one thousand women are being retired. Earlier, the Government was doing like this. They were asking them to give a man nominee. Now a woman nominee would be taken. Women, in any case, may not go down.

(Interruptions)

In this connection I would like to say one thing. That is, manpower is not being treated as humanely as is necessary and the agreements are being broken. This is one of the main points why strike is taking place. Let us take the other matter. My Hon. friends on the other side have pointed out about the drinking water problem.

(Interruptions)

They have also said about the drinking water problem and so I do not want to repeat it. Hon. Members from the opposite have also pointed out some of the other issues also and without repeating them just I want to touch only one question i. e. the question of safety measures. Now, it has been shown that the accident is less. Again it is rising. Let us look at the figures of 1983. As far as ECL is concerned there were 27 fatalities. In the year 1984, it was 30 and in the year 1985 it was 35. So, fatality is not decreasing but it is increasing. This is the case not only of ECL, but CIL and others also, it is the same case. A big accident took place in CIL. 19 people died. The figure was 157. During the year 1983-84, the figure was 129 and during the year 1984-85 the figure has already gone up by 143. So, from the figures, it is evident that safety measures are not properly looked into as it should have been.

(Interruptions)

I would like to say one thing about housing. Though a lot of figures have been given here, as far as my information goes, housing has increased only by 8 per cent for the last 4 years, after the wage agreement was signed. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to intervene in favour of the workers.

Now one point I must raise and that is, Government are saying all the time about

the workers participation in management. So far as my knowledge goes, in this coal industry, workers participation in the management has not yet been effective. AITUC is very eager and others also should be very eager. Government must go ahead with it.

Lastly, I would like to mention one point. There is a misconception among the people that coal workers are very highly paid. That is the root cause of all trouble in the coal industry.

(Interruptions)

I would like to know as to how many times the coal prices were raised and correspondingly how many times the wages for the workers were raised. The workers were not given any wage rise. Naturally this does not hold water. About profit and loss, I am really at a loss to understand and I would like the Hon. Minister to clarify this. I understand that in the meeting of the JBCCI which was held on 26th May, 1985, it was orally stated that the company was going to make a profit. The funniest thing is that you really do not know what is the profit and what is the loss because I understand that in the last four years this company has not produced any Balance Sheet. I would like to know whether this is correct or not. If a Balance Sheet has not been produced, then how can any one know what is the profit or what is the loss? I want to be clarified on this point.

I hope the Hon. Minister will effectively intervene and reply to all these points that I have raised.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Energy. I rise to support the Demands for Grants. The Government has done very well in the field of power generation. They have increased power generation this year and they have added to the installed capacity. In modern days power planning has assumed a tremendous importance, and it is now an accepted fact that in most of the countries there is a perfect correlation between power utilisation and the growth of the economy. In India though we have done well, still the

consumption of energy is only one eighth of the world average and if you compare with advanced countries, it is less than one-hundredth.

Because the time is very limited, I will concentrate only on a few points. I have gone through the Annual Report of the Ministry. There is a glaring omission. The Department says that there are six wings to look after the working of this Power Department. But there is no wing for research and development. There should have been a separate wing for research and development. There is a scientific advisory panel for the Power Ministry, but in that Panel also there is no mention of the word 'research'. In power sector there is a tremendous scope for research in production of power plants, both in the manufacture of conventional as well as nuclear power plants, then how we can minimise the transmission losses; how we can maximise our capacity, how we can make the best energy from every type of source; there is a lot of scope for research. Most of the countries at the moment are going in for very advanced stage of research in power, that is, for fusion technology. There is a mention in the Report that India is collaborating with Russia in certain sectors in power. I do not know whether the Government is thinking of collaborating with Russia in fusion technology because the future lies in the fusion technology in power. This is going to be successful; I think, by the turn of the Century, this will be successful. The source there is deuterium from water; so, there will be a renewable source of energy, and this will be an abundant source of energy, unlimited. India should go in for this fusion technology and there should be co-operation with Russia in this field.

Another omission in this Report is about the working of the Electricity Boards in different States. There should have been some report on the working of the Electricity Boards. Most of the Electricity Boards are running in loss in crores of rupees. More than Rs. 4,500 crores are sunk in the Electricity Boards. At least I know about Bihar State Electricity Board that it is a den of corruption. It is difficult for any Chairman to remain for some time. If an honest man goes, he finds that he does not suit his bosses and he quickly leaves that

Board. If a dishonest person goes, he starts accumulating so much that he becomes a load on the sinking ship and the ship starts sinking so fast that the authorities remove him. Therefore, it is very difficult to achieve success in the working of the Electricity Boards. The Government should nationalise all the Electricity Boards and should take them in their hand.

There are some Hon. Members who have said, possibly because they have become dejected with the working of the Boards, that power should go either in the private sector or in the joint sector, But I think that one should not accept defeat and if we can improve our management system, the working of the Boards will improve. Therefore, I suggest that there should be an appointment of a Committee to look into the working of the Electricity Boards, so that some suggestions could be made. There might be some difficulty in those states which are ruled by the opposition parties; but there should not be any difficulty in those states which are ruled by the Congress party. In Bihar, which is run by the Congress Party, the performance of the Board is hopeless.

Coming to the power position in Bihar, actually Bihar has been neglected both in the matter of installed capacity of the power and in matter of power consumption, it is almost the lowest among the bigger States. In regard to plant load factor also Bihar is one of the bad performing state.

The recent statement of the Government that those states which are not doing well get less financial support, I think, is not a very healthy policy because due to lack of power these states will become more backward. For growth of anything—industry or agriculture power is needed. I think that Bihar should be helped.

In the Kahalgaon super thermal power station work should be expedited. Since there is acute shortage of power in Bihar there should be short-term planning and long-term planning for Bihar. In short term planning smaller plants should be commissioned and in long-term planning the Government should give two or three more super thermal power stations.

[Shri C.P. Thakur]

There is another omission in this Report. There is no mention of any nuclear power plant in the eastern sector in the 7th Five Year Plan. There might be some logic behind it. Because coal is there, they are not going to give any nuclear power plant to that sector. But coal is not the only important thing, the moment you give a nuclear power plant to any sector, a lot of ancilliary industries will develop around that area, a lot of thinking process in respect of the nuclear energy will start and a lot of industries come up in that area. So, I strongly request our Minister to consider a nuclear power plant for Bihar.

There was a thinking to have a small thermal power plant at Karanpura. That should be thought of. In the Patratu thermal power plant possibly the machines have become very old. They need replacement; they should be replaced and the power need of the province should be met.

I think, this province which was fourth in the per capita income after independence, now occupies the lowest position. If the power position is not improved—14000 industries are sick—Bihar is not going to improve. So, a lot depends upon the Power Minister to help the Bihar state.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon) : Madam, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak. As the time is limited I will not take much of it. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to three or four issues. Firstly, the Rural Electrification Corporation which used to run at loss earlier, is now earning profit. It is a happy situation and I would like to congratulate the Minister for this. However, its working needs much improvement. The norms for electrifying the hilly and the drought affected areas should be changed as all our plans are failing due to inadequate revenue returns. I would like to take the example of Maharashtra, where my constituency is situated. Power should be provided at the earliest for agricultural purposes, but it is not available for operating

even the irrigation pumps for as long as six years. In the Seventh Plan, the total allocation has been 34,000 crores of rupees, out of which more than 3,000 crores have been allotted for Maharashtra. The Rural Electrification Corporation has also taken a decision that power should be distributed through co-operative societies due to the success achieved by such bodies in Madras. I would like that more and more such societies should be formed for power distribution. I would reiterate that our pumps get only 45 per cent of its power requirements. Every year 2.2 million houses are constructed but only one million houses get electricity connections. How is this task to be completed? By providing one pump in a village we could not claim that the entire village has been electrified as is being done in the records of the Corporation. The norms have to be set up as to how much power should be supplied or at least a minimum of 25 per cent, has to be fixed. Otherwise the work is complete only in your records wherein it has been shown that fifty per cent of villages have already been electrified and one lakh two thousand villages are in the process of electrification. I want that instead of providing power to just one pump or one house, more electricity should be supplied to villages. Again there is a great difference in the power situation between the rural and urban areas. Not more than ten per cent power is being supplied to the rural areas for agriculture. The rest of the power is meant for the consumption by the towns. Industries are not set up in the villages because power break-downs are common and the supply of power is not adequate. Therefore, an assurance for more and regular supply of power should come from the authority. There is a saying in our Marathi language *Shiva-Shivi ka khel* and this is the way our power system functions. The National Agricultural Commission has also recommended in its report in 1976 that underground water has not been exploited to the desired extent and so it would be difficult to provide more and more electricity to the villages and the farmers.

I would also like to say something about the Renewable Sources of Energy. FICCI has said that if we can reduce the losses by a meagre 10 per cent, even that would be a boon to our country. Business and industrial institutions should appeal to their

members to stop the theft of power and in my opinion, we should also urge upon the Government that arrangement should be made to detect the thefts and that raids are necessary for this purpose also. Transmission losses should be stopped and power load factor should be improved and pilferage minimised. This would reduce our losses and ten per cent more of power will be available
.....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would like to inform the Hon. Members that the Hon. Minister, Shri Vasant Sathe, will reply to the debate at 2 O'clock. There are a number of speakers in the list who want to speak on this subject. Therefore, I would request you to be brief and put your points only.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : One hundred crores of rupees have been allotted for renewable sources of energy. More provisions should be made for remote areas to exploit bio-gas, bio-mass and solar energy. Some fresh taxes could also be imposed for meeting the necessary expenditure to exploit the renewable sources of energy. The State of Maharashtra demands 6,750 megawatts of power and the State Government propose to set up some projects. I would submit to the Hon. Minister that the gas turbine project would cost one thousand crores of rupees. The Maharashtra Government has sent proposals of several power projects like the one at Baijnath, others at Purari, Chandrapur etc. to the Centre for approval. These proposals are still pending and I would reiterate that in view of the urgent needs of the State, i.e., its farmers and industries immediate approval should be accorded.

14.00 hrs.

Finally, as the time is limited, I would not be able to say much, but only this much that a time-bound programme must be chalked out for providing electricity, otherwise our agriculture investments would not prove profitable, and the farmers would become defaulters in case of return of bank loans. That is why, I request the Minister

to pay due attention to this. I agree that it is the responsibility of the State Electricity Boards, but they too have some constraints such as financial constraints, and power thefts are also common there. Hence, to improve the situation and provide electricity to the farmers at the earliest, I would urge upon the Minister to take an early initiative in this regard.

[English]

DR. K. G. ADIYODI (Calicut) : Mr. Chairman, I am extremely happy to congratulate the energetic and powerful Energy Minister. He has declared that sky is the limit for power generation, sky is the limit for expenditure on power generation and sky is the limit for the usage of power. He is fully aware of the problems before us and that is why he is fully committed to his task.

By 2000 A.D., our power demand is going to go up several times. We were having about 2300 megawatts power in 1955 and the power production now is more than 43000 megawatts. The latest findings of our top scientists in our country are that if we compare our energy resources in India to quantity in billion tonnes of coal equivalent, the position is coal—112; oil= 0.6; gas—1.5; hydro per year—0.16; U in PHWR—1.2, U in FBR—100 and thorium—600. Therefore, thorium alone can serve our purpose, which we are going to export.

Regarding hydro electric projects, in my small State Kerala, there are some major and on-going projects. Out of which in the year 1983-84, due to shortage in rainfall, and some transmission and distribution failures, the State Electricity Board incurred a loss of Rs. 14 crores. Drought is a very common feature in Kerala. Every year there will be either floods or drought. Whenever there is drought, definitely there is power shortage. This resulted in load shedding, power cut to HT and EAT lines and also restricted supply to maintain essential services. The State is, therefore, finding itself in a difficult position. The only source, available is hydro-electric projects. Every year because of the floods top soil is eroded and the reservoir beds are raised with silt and resources would become suitable for

[Shri K.G. Adiyodi]

football and tennis courts in the course of time. So, also is the case with the river beds. There are hundreds of rivers in Kerala. The distance between the western Ghat and the sea is average 100 kms. Because of the topography, the entire water is drained into the sea in a couple of hours. There is an highland, midland and low land. Low land which is below sea level in some places is always flooded with sea water. So the entire top soil is drained during the floods and all the riverbeds are raised. So, if you want to have any industry to come to Kerala, power is the most essential thing. There is a thinking that Kerala is surplus in power. Often Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and the neighbouring States are asking for power supplies, but we are not in a position to supply power even to the industry existing in Kerala and because of power shortage, sophisticated machinery is going to dogs every year. Unfortunately, our people are not fully aware of their rights because of the problems concerning the Electricity Boards. All my colleagues who are complaining about the Electricity Boards, I am not in a position to congratulate them for their good work. When an Electricity Board is formed, their main intention is to build up their own Empire and to safeguard the interests of the staff and others and not for the benefit of the public or the general improvement of power system in our country. So the suggestions put forth by many of the Hon. Members are welcome to nationalise or somehow or the other to revamp the Electricity Boards, because the transmission loss is highest there. So also the loss in construction of Dams and supply and distribution of electricity.

If you go and see the distribution work site, there may be lot of materials wasted and it is not anybody's concern. So the best thing according to our assessment is that the available energy sources are to be tapped without further delay. For bio-mass, geothermal, tidal and ocean, wind energy and all other things, we do not have to very much depend upon these recoverable energies, but it should be handed over to the public sector or the peoples' co-operative movement may be started and it can be entrusted to them. If all these smaller energy units are

entrusted to the Electricity Boards, again they will think of enlarging their own Kingdom and neither concentrate on a hydal or thermal or nuclear power production. All these smaller things will be having a lot of engineers and workers behind and it will definitely lead to loss. So, peoples' co-operative Movement can be started, co-operative sectors can be entrusted with it unless we have very good set up in the village level for taking up the jobs to bring solar energy and all that we will not be in a position to improve the demands of the country because of the shortage of funds.

I conclude by congratulating the Hon. Minister and support the demands.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Madam Chairperson, I have been allowed very little time. I would, therefore, put questions only because I have full faith in the Hon. Minister's abilities. In Seventh Five Year Plan, our total power requirement has been worked out to 30,000 MW and we are able to generate merely 22,495 MW at present. The Government has asked for loan from public and they will in turn be issued debentures on which an interest of 16 per cent will be given. Besides, the debenture-holders will be exempted from paying income-tax. I feel that this would only benefit the business community and there will be no improvement in the power situation. Even when Government invests huge amounts on its own to accelerate the generation of power, it does not bring forth the desired results.

Earlier the capacity utilisation of the plants was 50.4 per cent but today it is only 50.1 per cent. I do not think the Government will be able to achieve the desired increase in plant load factor. I do not know what is the percentage of plant load factor in Haryana and other States. I would like the Government to reconsider its decision in this regard. It is easy to mobilise funds but the question is that who will work? I do not think that this work can be done.

Rs. 430 crores are outstanding against the Railway Board towards coal. As you are the incharge of Coal Department as well, I

would like you to ask since when this amount is outstanding; for how long have you been demanding it and when do you expect to recover it? Besides, Rs. 170 crores are outstanding against Railway Electricity Board. When do you expect to recover that amount?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Daga, you have to conclude otherwise, I have to call the Minister to reply.

I fail to understand how you can generate more power when the per capita utility is not increasing.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : About 85 per cent of accidents are because of electricity and 15 per cent because of fire. The plight of the staff in electricity department throughout the country is deplorable.

[English]

"Meanwhile, the problem of State electricity boards which get power from NTPC at rates virtually set by them, of defaulting in the payment of bills, continues to cause concern. In order to help NTPC to do a good job, it is desirable that SEBs clear the present arrears amounting to nearly Rs. 170 crores".

The Government has already announced that there will be loss in coal industry this year. The estimated loss for 1986-87 is about Rs. 400 crores. 50,000 people are reported to be surplus. This has been categorically stated. I dare say, that incidents of theft and corruption are prevalent on a large scale in the industry. The Coal price has been increased six times. What can you do to check it? It is beyond your control. There is a saying in our area—"Kuen mein bhang padi hai". On the one hand there is loss in coal industry and Electricity Boards while on the other you expect to achieve 30 crore MW target.

[Translation]

You always demand the outstanding amount but it is never paid. In addition to this, you are well aware of the transmission losses. There is a long list of upcoming projects.

If you take loan than the financier will charge you interest at 16 per cent. If you are not able to pay him back then he will file a suit and will get your machinery attached. You will pay him an interest at 16 per cent and that is exempted from income-tax also. This Government is entering into a losing deal.

[English]

"Twentyone power projects costing more than Rs. 100 crores each, with a total investment of Rs. 8865 crores have been delayed for reasons such as delay in the acquisition of land"

Regarding performance, let me know how many officers were made to resign and patch up. People in Bihar speak about performance. They do not admit the failure. Thousands of people are unemployed in Bihar coal mines. They themselves are the supporters of Mafia.

[Translation]

Your performance is not beyond your expectations. I think there is no improvement in the performance. The Electricity Boards are neither under your control nor under your supervision. No Central department, whether it is DESU or any other department, is performing its duties sincerely. Even the Government officials are not in your control.

14.14 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

You may be aware that the junior staff in the electricity department does not even work properly on electric fittings. As a result of this, there are over 500 accidents in Delhi and Bombay every year.

You please consider the situation in Bihar.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as you have occupied the Chair now, please give me two minutes more.

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

[English]

"The Expert Panel on the Eastern Coal-fields limited has suggested closing down of at least 25 mines under the company. In a comprehensive report currently under consideration of the Government, the panel has estimated that there are 50,000 surplus workers in the company".

[Translation]

No honest Minister like Mr. Sathe has ever come. He also admitted the type of officers he has.

[English]

"V. P. Singh said in his Budget speech that coal continued to be 'the most important primary source of energy.' But what he did not say was that the situation in this major industry is indeed a matter of serious concern. This is glaringly revealed by the energy Minister Vasant Sathe's recent disclosure that Coal India Ltd. had actually incurred a loss of Rs. 90 crores in 1984-85 and not made a profit of Rs. 13 crores as he had earlier informed Parliament".

[Translation]

He himself exercised that vigilance. He said that there had been a mistake. He knows the extent of loss and the prevailing situation. [The bell rang]

Mr, Deputy Speaker, Sir, you are ringing the bell. You should rather help us. You should give them a bit of your mind. Other Ministers are also sitting here. They are not paying attention towards us.

It is said that Coal and Electricity are closely linked but I am sorry to say that we are incurring loss in both of these sectors. If Mr. Sathe comes with a magic wand, then only some improvement may come about.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKI (Alipurduars) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I should like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the conditions in D. V. C. The government's

suggestion is to seek the co-operation of the workers, but it is a pity that the D. V. C. Employees Union, majority union, that has been de-recognised for four years, they are trying to get their recognition restored, but, still that is pending. So many representations have been given. Even the Chief Minister of West Bengal has requested for it but from your side nothing has been done to restore their recognition. So, it is quite the opposite, of your saying that the co-operation of the workers is a must everywhere. If the government want to be successful in its ambition, then workers' co-operation is quite needed. The employees union wants to co-operate with the government; so, you must have the time and willingness to seek co-operation from them for the development and smooth running of the D. V. C. If you are willing to co-operate with them, then the recognition of the employees union can be restored very soon.

North Bengal is a border area and Bhutan is the neighbouring country and we have very friendly relations with Bhutan. The government has been kind enough to install a Chuka Project there; which is very important. It is still being delayed. If it had been commissioned two years back as scheduled then some of the difficulties would have been removed. There are technical difficulties which are still pending. The development of Bhutan, North Bengal, five districts and nearby areas depends on this Project. I should like to know from the Hon. Minister what is the exact position of this Project, because the people of North Bengal, five districts, are very much waiting for this project to be completed, because no other development is taking place there except the tea garden? Tea gardens are the most profitable ones, they are enabling the Government to save foreign exchange worth Rs. 700 crores but even then sufficient power is not provided. They need electricity, and so I request that the Chuka project may be expedited.

The other project, namely, Jaldaga project may also be expedited. Both these projects have been delayed, for the last ten to fifteen years. They would help the entire North Bengal and also the other adjoining areas which also need power very badly. But unfortunately, I have come to know that this scheme is delayed because some engineer has

found that it is defective. It is still in the process of being cleared, and it is not yet completed.

I should like to know about the DVC employees Union and the attitude of the Government, to my constituency, Alipurduars, as also some parts of Assam, Cooch Bihar, Darjeeling and other adjoining areas will be benefited by the Chuka project.

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to bring the case of my State of Jammu & Kashmir to the notice of the Hon. Minister through you. As far as Mr. Sathe is concerned, he is a dynamic person who has great feeling for others. He wants to generate more and more power in order to benefit more and more people. But nobody pays any attention towards the backward State of Jammu & Kashmir. Three to four projects have been promised to be started there since long. Some of them have started but others still remain. The Salal project is coming up smoothly and its Chairman Mr. Oberoi and other engineers and officers are efficient and work with personal interest. I hope that this project will be completed very soon and we will start getting electricity from the same.

But a few other project are very important. One of them is Dulhasti project which is in the backward area of Kistwar which is also the constituency of our Parliamentary Affairs Minister Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. Crores of rupees have been spent on the construction of roads and buildings but the work on dam has so far not been started. It is heard that sometimes they enter into a contract with some party and then afterwards they talk of the foreign collaboration. I, therefore, request that work should be started on these projects very soon so that the people may be benefited by the power generated from it.

The second project is Uri Project in Kashmir Valley; there also work should be started. So far as power is concerned, the cheapest power is hydel power. And in my opinion Jammu & Kashmir has more scope than the other States of the country, in this field. There is Indus river in Ladakh, Jhelum

in Kashmir valley and Chanab in Jammu area and there is another river in Poonch also. Power can be generated from these rivers and a number of people may be benefited. If efforts are made and money allocated for this purpose then new projects can be started and a lot of power can be generated.

Mr. Sathe is well acquainted with Jammu & Kashmir State and as such with this area also. He had been there in connection with party work and he also knows the condition of the people there. The Salal project will uproot many people and at least one hundred villages will be affected. Immediate steps should be taken to rehabilitate these people. But the compensation they have been paid is based on the old prices and is utterly inadequate. I, therefore, request to allocate more fund for this purpose to rehabilitate them properly. You may not pay them cash but you should make arrangements to rehabilitate them so that they can get some accommodation to live in and do not become nomads.

Apart from this, there are workers who have worked in Salal and Beas projects on contract basis. They have been employed in this Department for the last 15 to 20 years. Now you are sacking them. I want to request you in this regard as I have already discussed this matter with you that these people have been working here for the last 20 years and as such, they are unable to work anywhere else. Therefore, instead of sacking them you should employ them in other projects—may be Durhasti, West Bengal, Kerala or somewhere else so that they can earn their bread but you should not sack them.

No Industry in our area gets sufficient power. The industrialists have to install generators for this purpose. This shortage of electricity hits villages, Harijan colonies and Industries very much. Therefore, till the Salal project or Dulhasti project is completed or we get electricity from Punjab, it is very essential to construct a Thermal Power Station near Jammu to meet our electricity requirements.

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall speak in brief. Firstly, I support and welcome the Demands for Grants of the Energy Depart-

[Shri Umakant Mishra]

ment and commend the priority attached to the energy production in Seventh Plan by the Government. We hope that the projects lying incomplete will now be completed. For instance, Anbara Electricity Scheme in Uttar Pradesh has been lying incomplete for a long time. In the same way, Bhali, Manari and Tehri Dam Projects have been lying incomplete for want of funds but now we hope that the same will be completed by paying special attention during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the electricity production will consequently increase. An able Minister is there in this Ministry and as energy is an important subject, we hope that he will complete the schemes which have been lying incomplete so far and thus will fulfil the people's aspirations.

I would like to touch one more point. It is correct that the energy production has been given priority in the Seventh Plan and efforts will be made to increase the Electricity in the country in order to make more and more of it available for agricultural and industrial purposes. But the energy demand will exceed the energy production. You cannot meet the demand by producing electricity in the Public Sector alone. It is essential that you should also permit small schemes in the Private Sector for electricity production so that the availability of electricity in rural and urban areas could be ensured. So far as the electrification of rural areas is concerned, it is also included in 20-point programme but I find that electrification work in villages has slowed down. The electricity in the rural areas helps in increasing the agricultural production and also in reducing the unemployment after setting up of the small scale industries. These works cannot be executed if there is shortage of electricity. The Rural Electrification Corporation has taken over three blocks of my constituency. In each block, electrification has not taken place even in 10 villages. In reply to our enquiry they say that so many blocks have been taken up and so many villages will be electrified. I would like to request the Hon. Energy Minister through you that the development blocks, which have been taken up should be electrified completely and funds provided therefor.

The rural areas have played an important role in the development of the country and

these areas need power for development. So more power should be made available to them for its speedy development.

In the last, I would like to say something regarding my constituency. The Hon. Energy Minister had visited Mirzapur. Then he might have seen in my constituency that carpet making is the main village industry there. It earns foreign exchange worth Rs. 3 crores. The manufacturers of carpet in Mirzapur, Bhadohi areas around Allahabad, Jaunpur and other areas have been demanding that power should be supplied to them all the 24 hours. These carpets are exported and it helps us in earning foreign exchange. As such power should be supplied round the clock to the carpet making areas. By increasing its production, we will be able to earn more foreign exchange. I would again like to request the Hon. Minister through you, Sir, that power should be supplied round the clock to those areas and the task of electrification of the rural areas should be speeded up.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the Minister will reply.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : My name is also there, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Time is already over. You can make your points at the time of passing of the Bill...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : After the reply is over, you can give some suggestions ..

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already called the Minister. After the Minister's reply, you can finally put your points by way of suggestions or clarifications. Yes, Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Sir, I am grateful to all the Hon. Members who have been kind enough to participate in the debate on the

Demands of my Ministry and to make very important suggestions relating to this field. I would like first to take the House into confidence that as far as the entire energy scene is concerned, if we take the performance and achievements in post-independence period, the picture is not really dismal. In fact, we can say that if we take the installed capacity when we became free in 1947, it was 1,700 MW, and five billion units was the power available. After just 35 years, the nation can be legitimately proud that we are today having an installed capacity of 46,000 MW as against 1,700 MW and we are producing 170 billion units as against just a paltry figure of five billion units. So, this is the achievement for a nation of which we can be proud. But one thing we should remember that whereas in 1947, to instal and generate one MW, the cost was Rs. six lakhs, today for the same one MW the cost is Rs. one crore. That means, if you consider in real terms, if the cost and prices were to be taken, it would have been much less. The amount of Rs. 34,000 crores that you see today, is enough to instal 22,000 MW of power. Therefore, it appears big; but it is at current prices; and then again, these current prices keep on increasing. The normal inflation rate is not taken into account while we put this Rs. 34,000 crores. If at the rate of 6 per cent per annum even normal inflation is taken, you will see, the cost will be much higher; and unless that money is found, you will not be able to install even this much capacity. These are the realities of the situation.

But as I said, performance-wise, our department and people have done well. As I said, we have produced a record of units, 170 billion units, and even sectors have not done that bad. If you consider the achievement you will find that in Central sector we have been able to install 9320 KW of power. That is the Plan in the 7th Five-year Plan.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Entirely have you been able to do it ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : There was an induction of new capacity—4460 MW in 1985-86. The achievement is 4224 MW. That is, 95 per cent of the target and induction of 4224 MW of new capacity is the

highest achieved in any year so far. The installed capacity as on 1-4-86 is 46,664 MW. It is 16.3 per cent over the previous year. So, therefore, our progress of energy generation was this. Energy generation in 1984-85 was 157 billion units, of which 38.5 billion units was in the Central Sector. The programme for 1985-86 was 176 billion units. That was the programme. We have fulfilled that programme. This is increase of 8.6 per cent over 1984-85. The target was achieved notwithstanding the fact that hydro generation was below programme by 9 per cent due to poor monsoon in most of the States. Thermal and nuclear generation exceeded target by 4.5 per cent and made up the shortfall in hydro-generation. Generation in the Central sector plan for 1985-86 was 44.5 billion units compared to target of 39.5 billion units. Thus you will see that performance has not been bad.

Now I come to plant load factor. So many Hon. Members have spoken about Plant Load Factor. Some people have criticised some States. Some have criticised some other States. But the position again is this. Performance of thermal plants improved further in 1985-86 achieving the PLF of 52.4 per cent compared to the target of 50 per cent and the PLF of 51.1 per cent was achieved in 1984-85. I asked our people what this one per cent means. In the whole country 1 per cent of increase in PLF comes to about 500 MW of power. That is worth about Rs. 500 crores of installation if you want to do it. Similarly, 1 per cent saving means this. So many Hon. Members have talked about conservation of energy, saving from transmission losses and all that. If you do that, you will be saving again some 500 MW worth of power.

PLF in the southern region particularly, the Hon. Members will be glad to note, was 64.6 per cent compared to a target of 54.9 per cent. They achieved the best although in some of the States the hydel power is not taken into account in PLF because we cannot give them PLF.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : That is exactly why PLF is high because the hydel power takes into account the peak and the thermal power takes into account the base.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are not taking into account hydel power at all.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : That is why I am saying...

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We are comparing thermal to thermal.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Where you are dependent entirely on thermal, you have to take care of the base as well as the peak by thermal and at night there is no taker for the peak to pass and that is why the plant load factor goes down in States entirely dependent on thermal power whereas it is high in States where peak can be taken care of by hydel. Your officers should have told this to you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes, I admit. But I may tell you that when I am talking of PLF, I am talking only of thermal power. (Interruptions) Forget about the hydel power.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I do not complain...

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Why are we confusing ourselves? (Interruptions) I understand the peak load and the other load factor—we are talking of the plant load factor, thermal plants in southern region, thermal plants in the northern region, we are not talking about hydel plants. So, let us compare...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You should talk about both. At the same time...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you are yielding, that is the problem.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You are comparing those which are not comparable.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I know you are a learned person.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am, unfortunately !

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is enough, please sit down.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Compare thermal with thermal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : That is what I am saying. You want me to compare with the hydel. That I cannot do.

So, Sir, in the southern region it is 64.6 per cent compared to a target of 54.9 per cent. They have done a good job. In the western region it was 55.8 per cent. There also there has been an increase, but it is comparatively lower.

Now, someone said about the central sector—they were praising the private sector and the Central sector. But may I tell you that the main contribution to the improvement in performance was because of the Central sector plants which achieved a PLF of 61.9 per cent compared to the target of 53 per cent? For example, in the Central station Singrauli it is 68.8 per cent, the PLF of Cobra is 74.4 per cent, Ramagundam is 72.1 per cent, Neiveli is 74.9 per cent. So it is a good overall performance by the Central sector. And some of the States also, I mean State stations—I must say not only the Centre but some of the States also have performed well. For example, take Andhra Pradesh, Ramagundam State Electricity Board of Andhra Pradesh reached 90.4 per cent then Vijayawada reached 88.9 per cent, Parle in Maharashtra reached 67 per cent, Tuticorin of Tamil Nadu has 65 per cent, Neiveli in Tamil Nadu, I have already said, reached 74 per cent. But where is the shortfall and why have we dragged? The reason is, in the northern and western sector the thermal plant has been uniformly very low. In respect of Haryana in 1985 it is 32.8 per cent, Uttar Pradesh—37.3 per cent, Bihar 34.1 per cent, Orissa—31.7 per cent, West Bengal—42.2 per cent—ultimately you can be happy,

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why? Have you asked them why? They cannot produce more because they said nobody can take it at night. The Plant Load Factor can be increased by full production at night only. Otherwise, it cannot be. You go into this analysis also. Because if they produce in full capacity at night, the PLF is very high.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, you can proceed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, even if he is convinced, Dattaji can argue still.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : You do not allow the industries to work in the night. You are discouraging. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, you can listen to the Minister. Any clarification you have, you can ask at the end. I will allow you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If at all, you could produce more power and give differential tariffs so that they could work at the night, at the concessional tariff. But your State Electricity Boards are not doing it. Why are you blaming me for it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Concessions are given also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : West Bengal is 26.3 per cent. Assam, the lowest is 27.5 per cent. It is because of this that the power generation in the Northern sector has come down and is not available. We have such a situation. Added to this, are the transmission losses. The transmission losses are 21 per cent. As I said earlier in one of our replies, transmission losses for technical reasons could be, you can say, approximately 8-10 per cent or 10-12 per cent. Rest of the transmission losses are nothing but theft. And theft also, it is a wrong impression which some people have that most of the power is stolen by agricultural users. That is not true. Out of the total power that we produce, hardly about 17 per cent of the power goes to the rural areas for agricultural purpose. 80 per cent goes to the industries. It is these industries where the real theft takes place. That is why, we recommended to most of

the States that they should have penal provisions against this theft. Some States are doing it. It is because, distribution, even generation, 85 per cent of power today is generated in the state sector and also distributed. Therefore, it is there that they must take the corrective measures. We have tried to persuade them, prevailed upon them to introduce some legislation which can do this. If these losses could be reduced to 10 per cent it will mean 5,000 m. w. of power available. Today they are losing revenue by this theft. If they were to save this, they will be earning revenue also. I am in favour of legislation.

As for as State Electricity Boards are concerned it is no use—subsidising agriculture is good. Do it. We are doing it. The charge today for agriculture is approximately on an/average, about 20 paise. Some States are giving it actually almost free But you should not sell power at a cost lower than what you produce. It is because that way, you will run into loss. Do you know, Sir, the loss of the State Electricity Boards? By the end of this Plan, the loss is estimated to come to about Rs. 11,000 crores. It will be ridiculous. No State Electricity Board will ever be able to survive. We have provided them help and assistance to improve. We have provided Rs. 500 crores worth of assistance just to improve the performance and maintenance of the State Electricity Boards. But with all this aid and the REC subsidy that is given to the State Electricity Boards, if they continue to perform on this basis, it will just not be possible. Because of the losses before REC subsidy and the losses after REC subsidy are so much. If you take the period 1974-79, it was Rs. 652 crores, before REC subsidy. In 1980-85, it was Rs. 4285.4 crores, i.e. before REC subsidy. After REC subsidy, it is Rs. 1080 crores. It is estimated that by 1985-86, it will be Rs. 11757 crores. See the charges and the highly subsidised tariffs in the agricultural sector. The average realisation per unit of power sold to the agricultural sector was about Rs. 17.87 in 1974 and Rs. 29.69 in 1986. Then take the charges from the industry. Somewhere you must recover. You cannot say "Sorry, we will continue to subsidise and continue to run in loss." Therefore, if you see the charges, the differential some of the States, as I said, are doing well. Why are they doing well? The reason is, if you

[Shri. Varant Sathel]

take Andhra Pradesh, whose plant load factor is 64, it means cost also comes down but see, Rs. 47.25 is the production cost. They charge Rs. 49.98 plus Rs. 2.23 per unit of profit.

But in Bihar, the cost is Rs. 106.10 because cost of production at the consumer end they charge Rs. 87.69.

Even though it is higher, because of the high cost of production, we still subsidise.

As I said, agriculture is further subsidised even when you charge Rs. 87.69 minus Rs. 87.41. How can Electricity Board profit?

In Gujarat, although cost of production is high, they are charging Rs. 89.70 and making a profit. Fortunately, Tamilnadu is also making profit. In Tamilnadu, Rs. 72.63 is the cost and they are charging Rs. 76.59.

In West Bengal, their cost is Rs. 90.16. They are charging Rs. 79.87 and, therefore, incurring loss.

In Karnataka, they charge Rs. 56.58 and they are running in loss.

In Kerala, their cost is Rs. 35.36 and they charge Rs. 35.10 and they are running in loss.

In UP, their cost is Rs. 76.14 and they charge Rs. 82.11 and they still make profit although UP is one of the low cost States.

What I am trying to say is that fortunately all our major public sector units have made profit, as a taken of their performance.

NTPC earned a profit of Rs. 136 crores during 1984-85. It earned a profit of Rs. 212 crores during 1985-86.

NHPC will be Rs. 31 crores.

REC Rs. 123 crores.

NPCC Rs. 8.5 crores.

But having said all this, I would like to say about the availability, if you see the demand and the projections, you will find,

80 per cent of our power in the country is used by 8 energy intensive industries. I said 80 per cent is used by industrial area and 20 per cent goes to rural areas. Out of the 80 per cent that comes to the industry area, 8 energy intensive industries using some 80 per cent are aluminium, iron and steel, textiles, chemicals, fertilisers, cement, paper and collieries,

As some one was arguing, if there is conservation and if these industries could conserve by better technological method, better innovation, better management and by all these efforts, even 10 per cent, as was pointed out, it will mean a great saving. So, we are putting emphasis on the one hand for conservation and on the other hand for increasing the PLF target that I have placed before the country and before all the northern sectors that we must reach a target of 60 PLF at the earliest. They are all coming up. I personally went to Haryana, Panipet, Obra where Shri Panikaji was there; I went to Patratu in Bihar and also I went to Talcher in Orissa. We are trying to help to the best possible extent and it is showing results. They are capable. Our people are capable of doing their job. I know that. We are bringing in some measure better management and discipline.

Sir, I do not want to dwell more on the power scenario as far as electricity is concerned. But as far as coal is concerned, I want to cut short as much as possible.

(Interruptions)

As far as our production is concerned, although we have reached 154, one of the reasons why the price of coal has constantly been kept up and not matched and never made good the loss, has been that the ratio of its cost of production and the price have never covered that. You will see that every time we went in for asking for increase in prices and I will give you the profit and loss statement that the profit and loss has a co-relationship directly to the cost of production or the price and I will presently give you why the cost of production is higher. The average cost of production in 1973-74 was 46.36. These are all administered prices after nationalisation. The pit head price is 37.50. If you give a margin of nearly Rs. 10/- less you do not expect any unit to

make profit. Similarly, you will see in 1974-75, the cost was 55.27. The price given was 47 minus 7.7. In 1975-76 it was 69.12; in 1976-77 it was 75.66; in 1977-78 it was 82.46; in 1978-79, it was 86.0. All these four years, cost was increasing because of natural inflationary trends not entirely because of labour. If the index goes up, DA also increases, wages also increase, the number of employees increases by nearly 2 lakhs after nationalisation. So, it is not right to say that employees have not been inducted into the coal fields. But still what was the price given for all these 4 years? It was 64.92 as against 86 in 78-79. In 79 80 it increased. The cost increase was 105 to 123 in 1980-81. What price did we give? It was 101. It is an administered price. In any industry, you will know, there is the cost plus. When you fix a price, you always have something more than the cost that you have. In 1981-15.00 hrs.

82 Rs. 134; the price that we gave was Rs. 128; in 1982-83 Rs. 152. And it kept on increasing from Rs. 152 to Rs. 190. The price that we gave was Rs. 145 for two years. Then when it increased to Rs. 208, we gave Rs. 183. And this year when it increased to Rs. 215, again we have given Rs. 210. But in 1983 one more factor came in. We entered into our wage agreement and rightly for every four years. Do you know that the Wage Agreement with three years' arrears and with this cost remaining made a difference of Rs. 250 crores? Rs. 250 crores, additional, we had to give. Of course, these are their legitimate dues. But that makes a difference. On the one hand you do not give the cost price and on the other hand you also want to benefit. But what is most surprising and agonising is something else, and it is the OMS. You have been talking about China, you have been talking about other countries. What is the Output Man Shift in our country? Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee also talked of the contribution by the labour. I am a man who has in the whole life worked in the labour field, and my first sympathy always goes to the working class. But let us consider what we have done in our country as far as infrastructure industries are concerned. If we make them costlier, then all the rest based on this infrastructure become costlier. If coal is costlier, energy becomes costlier. If energy becomes costlier, you

cannot have steel because in this new technology for steel-making, electric arc furnace, you need electricity. If you do not give electricity, from where will you have new steel? Therefore, you cannot get steel. Aluminium in a power-guzzler. We have so much of excellent aluminium resources. But we cannot produce aluminium. Therefore, we must make power cheap. How could you make energy cheap if you make coal, the basic input for energy, so costly?

Now, see our ratio of OMS: In OMS our country, compared to any other country, is one of the lowest. Our OMS is 0.86 or, say, 88 although it has increased by four points. Australia is 13.9; U.S. 16.3; China, our great friendly country, 2.1, And do you know the per man earning per day—the ratio of OMS, Output Man Shift? The earning per man shift is Rs. 98 in India as against Rs. 12 of China and Rs. 88 of USA and Rs. 84 of Australia. What does that mean? Although their earning in Australia is Rs. 1,168 per day and U. S. Rs. 1,436, because their production of OMS is... (*Interruptions*). I am talking of the earning of the worker in relation to the production that he does in India. It is Rs. 98/- because his wage is about Rs. 1,800/- per month.

SHRI AMAL DATTA ; Are you saying that a worker gets Rs. 98/- per shift?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Rs. 98 per shift is the ratio. He gets Rs. 85/- per shift in India as against Rs. 24 per shift of eight hours in China. (*Interruptions*). Because he gets Rs. 1800 per month and it will come to that more or less. You calculate about Rs. 2000/- divided by 26 days and you will see how much it will come to. (*Interruptions*). I said Rs. 1800 is the minimum average; I am talking of the average of all the employees.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): His problem is that you may praise India but why should you criticise China (*Interruptions*).

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You need not feel sorry about it. The point is that if OMS ..

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In this country we have invested about Rs. 5000 crores. It is for the Parliament to decide because it is public money. At the time of nationalisation, the total investment was Rs. 50 crores when the production was 77 million tonnes. There was exploitation; the miners were exploiting and that is why Shri Mohan Kumaramangalam came here to say "let us nationalise" and we all supported. After nationalisation we have invested Rs. 5000 crores in coal mining alone mainly for mechanisation, mainly for building high equipment and the result, as I said with 2 lakh employees and rehabilitation also, is that you have added only 70 million tonnes more of production. But the China added—it was more or less on the same level as we were in 1940. (Interruptions) .. Please don't interrupt me—700 million tonnes, by having communes, by mechanisation, by having an OMS of 2.1 per cent and if you were to increase our OMS in this country even by 1.5 per cent all the losses that we are making would be made good. Whose responsibility is, it? In this country what have we done? The labour class must realise one thing, that is. if you talk of socialism and communism more so, then you must realise that the infrastructure must be made cheaper. You must produce more steel so that steel based industries which are there in rural areas give employment to the people in rural areas and they are not forced to rush to urban areas. If more aluminium is produced, if more coal is produced, more energy becomes available to the coal based industries. That should have been our objective. (Interruptions). We have had this policy of asking more. We want the best of both the worlds, We don't want the discipline of China, we don't want Rs. 24 to be paid to an employee, we don't want Rs. 12 per tonne to be paid, we don't want to produce 2.1, we do not want that our employees must have all their rights, but no responsibility! All are demands. They are highly paid workers. Rs. 1800/- is the

average. You compare this with the per capita availability to other workers. So, why say we will not produce more? I am not saying to reduce the wages. I am saying together we should... Whose responsibility is it? Whose money is it after all? What economy are we talking of? If we want this country to prosper are you going to have this narrow-base economy, viz., high cost push and high prices. We are pricing ourselves out not only in the international market but also in the internal market. Who can absorb steel at Rs. 8,000/- per tonne? Who can afford coal at Rs. 210 per tonne for producing energy? Ultimately to whom it will cost? Who can absorb? Only a small class of hardly 8 crores of our population can absorb this high cost economy. If you do not produce and do not plan to produce more and make the infra structure cheaper and at less cost then majority of our people will remain impoverish.

I do not want to score a debating point. That is why I said the only way to achieve this is to create a feeling of belonging. It is not the responsibility only of workers or management. It is the total responsibility of all. A new work culture must be brought in—work culture of participation. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not allow the Members to interrupt the Minister. Let him complete. You seek the clarifications at the end.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : My friends on the other side do not appreciate one thing. I have been holding discussions with them for nearly last two years to bring them to agree to participation.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We agreed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If one union agrees then the other union goes to another extreme. One union says we must have representation only by secret ballot. Another union says we must have it only by check off system. (Interruptions) I tried to bring them round. I said whose representation you want in management? If it is workers' participation then the workers must elect. If you want

workers to elect unions and you want unions participation then one condition is that those who do not believe in unionism, those who are not a member of any union whatsoever will have no right to select a union. So, I made a proposal. I said let us have a list of unionised members from all your unions. Unions will give the list that these are my workers. After all the total number cannot be more than the total number of employees.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Sometimes it happens.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : So, Sir, I said please give me a list. After you have given these lists, all those who are unionised will be the electoral college. Then, we will have the election of the Unions. Today, there are about 20 to 25 Unions. It is a chaotic situation. We will say, all right, here are the Unions, you vote and on the basis of the votes cast, proportional not only majority, in proportion to the votes received, we will give them representation in the management. Those who get 40 per cent will be given 40 per cent representation in the management, those who get 30 per cent will be given 30 per cent representation in the management and those who get 15 per cent will be given 15 per cent representation in the management. Like that most of the unions agreed. But this parleys have been going on for more than a year because I have been sincere and I want participation of the workers in the management. I know that without participation, the problem of production, productivity, better working condition; all these just cannot be solved and, therefore, I don't want to name the Union. One Union again today said "we don't agree to this proposal also. We want only secret ballot." It is reasonable. The secret ballot means any worker who is not even a member of the Union will have the right to vote and the right to elect a representative. How can a worker who does not believe in unionism have the right to vote and elect a union? Is it rational? On the one hand, there is a stalemate and on the other you are threatening with strike. What can we do? I have been pleading with all these people that all these. NCW-3 demands can be settled. For one demand I

personally have a reservation. I told in the JCWP meeting also that "look if we are going to allow for dependence of those who retire, only their dependence will be taken". It might be a constitutional law. (Interruptions) After all what are we talking of? (Interruptions).

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Preference should be given.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes, I can understand that. So, even this can be solved. Every problem can be capable of solution. Sir, I will appeal to all the employees in the coal sector through Hon. Members here. We have such an excellent relationship and, as I said, I have never refused to meet anybody because I told you that my first love is labour. I will work with them all my life, I am willing to sit with them. Let us sort out the problems by negotiation, instead of having an opposition. Once there is a strike, do you know what it means? The man-days loss this year is 97,000. In one day, seven lakh people going on strike will mean 7 lakh mandays loss. I have been saying again and again. I myself went to JCWP meeting. I have been pleading with everybody saying please don't precipitate the matters, it is not necessary and we can solve all these problems. (Interruptions).

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : There was an agreement made but then it was not implemented. Here we are talking of agreement.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : His agreement will expire after one year.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As I said, we will give preference that. But don't make a law. It is as good as saying that hereafter no outsider will ever get a job in the coal industry.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why did you agree?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Are you holding me to ransom? Why did you agree means what? You cannot hold a gun like that. If it is wrong, if it is unconstitutional, it is unconstitutional. Let us not rub on

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

that... (Interruptions). You pressurised for that because there was an agreement in Steel. I am told that they have got a stay in the Steel. There was a similar agreement in Steel, that is why they pressurised in the coal sector also and said: "You do the same agreement, as there is one in the Steel". The then management agreed. The High Court has stayed that in the Steel. If you agree, we will also agree to go to the Supreme Court on this. Let us refer this matter. Let us get a view, but in principle do not do something which will be against the interest of not only of employees, but against the interest of the whole country. This is what I am trying to plead with you. Why are we making it a point of prestige when we are willing to negotiate? Why should you decide to have a shut down? I know your capacity. If all the unions in the country agree, if they want to close down, what can I do? You will stop it. But who is the loser? What will you gain? A point of prestige. That is all. But remember one thing. But what is this attitude of lowest production in the world, highest salary, making the infrastructure industry costly, throwing the money down the drain, 5000 crores of rupees, public money, poor man's money? You must remember that if we show such an irresponsible attitude, I will ask the Parliament, because it is public money. It is their money, let them do it. But you cannot hold 75 crores people to ransom.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : What is this attitude? You have increased the number of executive posts by 87 and reduced the number of non-executive posts by 550 in the last nine months? Will you explain this?

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Is it your sympathy for the workers?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : There also you are wrong. (Interruptions). Do you know how that number has increased? This is because we have promoted junior ranks, the non-executive ranks to the executive class. That is why, the number in the executive class has gone up. We have benefited them. You should thank me.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : How the number of workers has decreased by 555?... (Interruptions?)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Fifty thousand employees are surplus in one area. (Interruptions). You will ruin the whole industry.

Now, What is the policy for one acre of land taken and the persons displaced? How do we bring about havoc? What is the agreement with regard to the persons who are displaced? Every person displaced from the land must be given a job.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is Supreme Court's judgement.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I do not want to make a comment on the Supreme Court; I will never do that.

If an agriculturist has one acre of irrigated land, what would be his monthly income from it? Once we take his land, everyone seems to have an irrigated land, before that it was rain-fed. Vikhe Patil, you are expert on this. How much earning does a man get? Amalji, you can tell me in one acre of land, how much net income per month can he get? Geetaji, you can tell me, how much? Rs. 200/- per month.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Why don't you compare the agriculturists' income... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am talking of them.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : This is predominantly an agricultural country.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : How much money goes to the agricultural production?... (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Even if you take Rs. 200/- than what happens? You say, we are willing to take the responsibility of

rehabilitation. I am pleading in the Parliament, let us take the responsibility of rehabilitation of that family. Even if you were to say apart from the compensation that you give Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 13,000 or Rs. 20,000 or whatever the cost, accordingly in addition to that, take full responsibility of that family life long. Rs. 200 or whatever is fixed by the Government, you should give them per month. Even then, it will be more advantageous than employing a person and paying him Rs. 18 per month for doing work for one hour and no work at all.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NARYAN CHAUBEY : We have followed what you have said, but we have not been able to make out as to why you brought out this publication which is lying before us at present.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Output is 0.86 per cent. If this is what you want to achieve in India...

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Thousand crores of blackmoney in this country. It is in your book. We want to achieve that thing only ...

(Interruptions)

15.27 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No discussion in this fashion. No discussion in this way. Let the Minister reply to the debate. Please sit down. Order please...

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : What is the function ?...

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : What is the amount of load shedding in my State that I would like to know ?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No discussion in this way. Please let the Minister reply to the debate which has already taken place.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, as I said, the loss condition is basically in BCCL and ECL. That area, everyone, Members after Member have been talking of corruption, mafia, thefts. And I have been saying publicly and here/also believe me, only way this can be stopped is by true participation. There is no other way by which you can stop them. Who knows the corrupt peoples' best who knows thieves' and mafias' best ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Therefore persuade.

(Interruptions)

I will tell you one thing. I am thinking of totality. I am not thinking of this party or that party and accusing this party or abusing these people. This is not the right approach. How much of our national energy is wasted by these internecine and these supersicial quarrels for non-issues very often. Therefore, please accept this propose if you really have the love for the employees at your heart and their welfare, with everyone I am pleading this. Accept the proposition of real effective participation of employees. Then leave it to them. Tell them the target. This is what the country expects from you. This is how the production is expected. After all, if you get an equipment for Rs. 50 crores which is capable of producing 13 tonnes per day, will you not use that equipment ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : But they do not work.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Who does not work ? (Interruptions) Therefore, all I am saying is that our people in this country are capable of doing a good job. They have shown it time and again. Take them into confidence, and create feeling of belonging in them; and I am sure they will do a good job. This is as far as coal is concerned.

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

Lastly, I will say this once again : This is only the input. This is only an infrastructure. The basic infrastructure is coal. I have told you all about it already, and about what you and we need to do. But this is an input for energy.

Coming back to energy, I will wind up by speaking about non-conventional resources. Conventional sources we have tried and seen; but the real scope in this country, as far as rural areas basically are concerned is sunlight, which we have got in plenty. I do not want to narrate all the facts, data and the projects that we have. We can talk in terms of tens and thousands of megawatts of wind, of bio-mass, of bio-gas and of solar. The most important thing, in my humble opinion, is solar.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You should not omit hydro.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is a regular, perennial source, but a conventional one. I am saying that if we can have a breakthrough, we would like to encourage and invest as much as we can in R & D in the solar area.

Do you know that we have tried it in a remote tribal village like Khandia? In one year, within an investment of about Rs. 10 lakhs, that entire tribal village has become energy-self-sufficient. There, their the whole life has changed. Today, they are having irrigation; with gassifier from bio-mass, through bio-gas, all their homes are having energy, i.e. fuel, and the gas, which saves wood. They have planted trees. It has helped them not only in getting energy for themselves, but also fodder for their animals. One should go and see places like this.

AN HON. MEMBER : Take us there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Either I can take you there, or show you a film; but Member of Parliament are always free to go anywhere in the country. (*Interruptions*) You go on your own, so that you don't have to say that I have taken you. (*Interruptions*) That is precisely what I am saying. This is

what is meant by multiplier effect. How can we multiply this, viz. the integrated energy concept, an integrated energy village, an *Uria-Gram*?

Again, it is not a question of Government, bureaucracy or an agency doing it. In Khandia, the entire people of that village, about a thousand, formed an energy co-operatives. They got together and said; 'We will do it. You just help us. Today it has to be seen to be believed. There they have all the three—the bio-gas, the bio-mass and the solar. They are having television and refrigeration. They are having poultry and better cattle, as also small industries. I will tell you this if you want our villages to be electrified. You have seen in Madhya Pradesh the Urja Gram Exhibition organized by our friend. Do we really want our rural areas to become self-sufficient in energy? When we talk of energy to a villager, his most important energy need is the cooking medium, viz. fuel. Today wood is being burnt. We know the ecological harm that we are doing to this country thereby. If we can use the bio-mass and bio-gas, it will have a multiplier effect. One result is that the waste is used, which otherwise is causing harm to hygienic conditions. In that way, it gives you gas; it again gives you fertiliser. So, there is a multiple advantage of this whole system. I would plead with the House that in our entire concept of rural development—after all, we talk of resources—what can we do if the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, is given a paltry sum of Rs. 100 crores to do miracles, to have all the urja grams, *chula*, smokeless *chula*, bio-gas and everything? What I am pleading with the House is that in our entire programme of rural development for which in the plan we have put large fund, after all, what you are achieving by energy is rural development. So, if we can dovetail this concept and if the House supports this idea and takes it up, believe in a very short time, we can fulfil the promise and the challenges given by the Prime Minister to make this country self-sufficient in energy in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

I do not want to go into individual members' points. Every one, who was speaking, has said something about some project in his State, in Orissa; that I will deal with them

individually; I can meet them; I can write to them. What I would plead with the House is this : energy is the basic need. The country's advancement is known by the per capita availability of energy. Do you know the difference ? In advanced countries like Canada, USA, Europe, the average availability of energy per capita is 8,000 to 10,000 KWs and in India is 170. See the gap ! This is also illusory, 80 per cent in the urban area, in the industrial area; only 20 per cent in the rural area. So, 30 KWs is what is available per capita for 80 per cent of our population. See the gap ! The sky is the limit, unless you have more energy, unless you have more power, advancement becomes meaningless; and if you want balanced growth, you must have more energy in the rural area, then alone industries can go there. So, there should be infrastructure. Remember this. Unless you make energy cheap, you will not have more steel; unless you have more steel, you cannot have more industries in the rural areas. So, therefore, please bear this in mind and try to support our policy implementing the objectives that we have before ourselves.

I once again thank all the Hon. Members for the kind co-operation and the suggestions that they have given.

SHRI SARAT DEB (Kendrapara): According to your assurance, what has happened to our super thermal power station ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We will consider it.

SHRI SARAT DEB : What about coal division ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Not yet !

SHRI SARAT DEB : I cannot understand why are you taking a step-motherly treatment towards us ?

[Translation]

You will not go to the extent of swearing by "Gita" but in whatever way you speak, you should speak the truth. Will the Super Thermal Powerhouse be installed ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes.

SHRI SARAT DEB : Only then shall we be satisfied.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : It will be sanctioned but nobody knows when, and the capacity thereof.

SHRI SARAT DEB : I would like to know whether It project would be sanctioned or not ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I cannot say.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put all the cut motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Energy to vote together, unless any Hon. Member desires that any of his cut motions may be put separately.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Energy to vote.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 23 to 25 relating to the Ministry of Energy."

The motion was adopted.

*Demands for grants (General) 1986-87 in respect of the Ministry of Energy voted
by Lok Sabha.*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1986		Amount of Demand for Grant vote by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF ENERGY					
23.	Department of Coal	24,76,37,000	2,36,63,84,000	1,23,81,87,000	10,33,24,18,000
24.	Department of Power	36,69,55,000	2,45,81,00,000	1,83,82,74,000	12,22,25,00,000
25.	Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	15,95,89,000	58,33,000	79,79,46,000	3,91,67,000

(ii) **MINISTRY OF DEFENCE**

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 17 to 22 relating to the Ministry of Defence for which six hours have been allotted.

The Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they so desire, move their cut motions, and slips to the Table within fifteen minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of cut motions treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any mem-

ber finds any discrepancy in the list he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1987 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 17 to 22.”

*Demands for Grants (General) 1986-87 in respect of Ministry of Defence submitted
in the vote of the House*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 13th March, 1986		Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE					
17.	Ministry of Defence	89,50,51,000	23,72,04,000	4,43,27,55,000	1,18,60,21,000
18.	Defence Pensions	91,74,88,000	...	4,58,74,37,000	...
19.	Defence Services—Army	9,10,96,20,000	...	45,54,81,02,000	...
20.	Defence Services—Navy	1,13,35,00,000	...	5,66,75,00,000	...
21.	Defence Services—Air Force	3,11,23,08,000	...	15,56,15,42,000	...
22.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	1,82,08,00,000	...	9,10,40,00,000

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Ayyapu Reddy may begin.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : There has been a noticeable change so far as the Ministry of Defence is concerned. The change has been very significant. Now the Ministry has come directly under the Prime Minister. Generally, this is taken as a sign that the Government is very serious with regard to the performance of the Ministry of Defence. But, unfortunately today the Prime Minister is not here to hear or to note

or to participate in the debate regarding Defence.

In one way it was a promotion for the Defence Ministry but it appears to be a demotion so far as the House is concerned, because the Prime Minister is absent when the Demand is moved.

Sir, out of every rupee of the Union Budget only fourteen paise is the share of the Defence, and 22 paise is for development, or the development Plan of the Cen-

[Shri B. Ayyapu Reddy]

tral Government. Nearly, two-thirds of our development plan is allotted for Defence. For a developing country like India this certainly appears to be on the high side. But Defence and Development have to go together because Development without Defence will be vulnerable and Defence without Development will be useless. So, even though we may wish that we must spend more on Development and less on Defence, for a long time to come in the existing global scenario, we may not be in a position to reduce our Defence allocations. Most probably, our Defence allocations have to go up from year to year.

Sir, we do see that a balance has been struck and we hope that this balance of fourteen paise out of the rupee of the total budget must be changed to Defence and within these parameters we must try to achieve the best self-sufficiency so far as national security is concerned. Our anxiety must be to see that every paisa allocated to the Defence is carefully planned and spent and results in achieving of strengthening the security.

I shall begin with the annual report with regard to the national security environment. This year's annual report is an improvement over last year's in some respects. The fact that Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the exit of Iran out of America's sphere of influence resulted in Pakistan being adopted as the favourite protege of America, has been noted. The fact that China and Pakistan are collaborating and helping each other and that probably China is helping Pakistan to develop its nuclear capability and that there has been free flow of arms of all sophisticated weaponry into Pakistan by America, has also been noted. The fact that there is a revolutionary change in the modern weaponry system leading to star war and new type of space weapons outdating the existing conventional weapons has also been noted. Last but not the least, the fact that armed subversion is encouraged by external agencies to destabilise the security of India has also been noted. These are realistic approaches so far as the national security environment is concerned.

One factor which has also been noted is that the relationship between China and Russia is improving and that most probably in three or four years their relationship may become normal. We do welcome it; we do not want it to be otherwise. But it has been noted very realistically that China will be in a position to deploy more divisions from the Sino-Soviet border to the Tibetan border and that would also add to our burden.

Having said this, let us just have a look at the relative strength of the Army. The strength of Army in China is 40 lakhs. Nearly four lakh of people are in the Air Force and 33.5 lakhs are in the Navy with pro-rata equipment. Pakistan though small has got half of our strength. It has got nearly 4.5 lakh of Army with better equipment, better armoury and artillery. We may say now what exactly must have been our defence strategy. We are still going on in conventional weaponry. Probably we want to try to improve the conventional weaponry.

With regard to nuclear capability and acquiring nuclear deterrent, nothing has been said in the report. Though our Prime Minister has been saying that our options are open; even that factor has not been stated in our report. The Hamletian dilemma 'to be or not to be' has to be resolved. In my humble opinion, our options have become narrower and narrower. While we have stoutly defended our opting out of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty and we have criticised vertical proliferation of the super-powers who want to prohibit and prevent horizontal proliferation, we have not yet taken a decision with regard to acquisition of nuclear capability. We have been really saying that we have kept our options open. My humble submission is, a time has come when we have to close our options, a time has come when we have to say we will certainly acquire a nuclear deterrent. Like Miller on the Dee' we may say that. "I envy nobody and nobody envies me. I sing like a lark and steep like a log." But it will be only an unrealistic dream. The reality today is that there is no other alternative for a country like India except to go in for a nuclear deterrent. This debate has been going on in this country and now a consensus has developed that we have no other option. So long as we are going to have an army, we

must give them the best weaponry. I do not think this proposition will be challenged or doubted by any person. That is to say, even taking into consideration the cost benefit ratio, instead of spending huge crores of rupees on conventional weapons, it would be better to acquire a nuclear deterrent and to develop a nuclear deterrent. I, therefore, say that we have to develop a nuclear deterrent and we need not be apologetic about it. However repellent the idea may be, however emotional we may be against it, however much it may appear to compromise our position as a nation which has been advocating nuclear disarmament and abolition of nuclear weapons, it is but inevitable that we have to take a realistic view of the present scenario and make an assessment of our defence strategy that we have to go in for a nuclear deterrent and the sooner, the better. Let there be no confusion, let there be no vacillation, let there be no doubts about it and we need not be apologetic on this issue to any person in the world.

Coming to the changes that have taken place in the world with regard to the armament race, today battles are fought not on battle-fields but actually in defence laboratories and research centres. The race for improving the dirtiest weapons on the one side and the race to counter these deadly weapons on the other side, is going on. Billions of dollars are being spent in the NATO countries where one out of every six scientists is engaged only in defence research and armament factories. Today it has been very revealing. In today's *Indian Express*, there is an article regarding the amount which Russia is spending on arms. To put the record straight, it is better that I may be permitted to read a few paras from this article to show the importance of research and development so far as the weaponry system is concerned. It says :

"The pentagon report estimates that by 1990 the Soviet Union may be able to test a prototype particle beam weapon which can disrupt the electronics of satellites. A weapon designed to destroy satellites could follow and one capable of physically destroying missile boosters or warheads could be developed a few years later.

The Soviet Union also has a variety of research programmes in kinetic energy weapons. These are a stream of heavy metal particles such as tungsten or molybdenum that can be shot out of a 'gun' at five kilometres per second in air and over 60 kilometres per second in space. Long-range space-based kinetic energy systems of defence against ballistic missiles can be developed by the late 1990s. But in a shorter time it could develop a short-range space-based system for space station defence or for a close-in attack by a manoeuvring satellite."

This article clearly gives out what amount of research is going on in the nuclear weapons and, as a matter of fact, even to understand the names the technology, the methodology and, the purpose of these weapons, is breath-taking and mind-boggling. As a matter of fact, it has been estimated that the Soviet Union has got a corps of 9 lakhs engineers and 10,000 scientists working in Defence laboratories and 20 per cent of their Defence outlay goes on Defence Research. Now, in the very same article it is stated that even more than 300 billion dollars are being earmarked for Star War Strategy. Now, having regard to the global phenomena, what is the outlay we are having on Defence Research? Sir, last year, it was Rs. 300 crores. It is just 3 per cent of our outlay. This year, I am told, it is about Rs. 380 crores or Rs. 350 crores. In 1965 we started the Department of Defence Supplies, with the object of indigenising our defence equipments, armoury, artillery and infra-structure. 20 years have elapsed. But the achievement has been very, very negligible and insignificant. We have been able to achieve not even 50 per cent of indigenisation. Where is the defect, I am asking. Don't we have scientists of calibre? Don't we have technologists of calibre? Sir, 60 per cent of our students turning out of IITs are going to foreign countries though we have been complaining of 'brain drain'. They are going to foreign countries and we are expecting them to return back, but they are not returning back. Do we lack private industrial enterprise? Certainly not. Our people are capable of doing anything. Do we lack hard-working workmen? Do we lack intelligent workmen? Certainly not. Our worker

[Shri E. Ayapu Reddy]

is as efficient and capable, as intelligent as any other worker either in Japan or in America or Russia. If that is so, having all these requisites, manpower, technical knowledge, scientific knowledge and all those things, why is it that we are failing to achieve the indigenisation, the objective with which we set up this system in 1965? Kindly review this entire thing. As a matter of fact, there has been a review of the functioning of DDS in a report submitted by the Chartered Accountants in 1982-83. Therefore, kindly review this.

So far as Defence Research Organisation is concerned, I must congratulate them, because, they have done really good work. As a matter of fact, their achievement in Aeronautics, armoury, combat vehicles and all those things have been narrated and categorised in this report. I do not want to repeat it. There is the MBT (Main Battle Tank). There is the LAT (Light Combat Aircraft). These two things we have been striving to get. Last year itself we named our MBT, Arjun. It has to undergo test for 10,000 hours. It has undergone test for 5,000 hours. 5,000 hours test still remains. I hope we will be able to put an indigenised engine in our MBT and even with regard to our Light Combat Aircraft, I hope, we will be able to achieve it within 2 or 3 years.

With regard to Missiles, rockets and other matters, our young scientists working in the Research Development have done very well. I take this opportunity to congratulate them. I had occasion to see some of these missiles which they are developing. They have done very well and they do require encouragement. We may put in more investment if it is necessary so far as this aspect is concerned.

16.00 hrs

Sir, with regard to the Army I may Congratulate our Defence for preventing intrusion into the Siachen Glacier. I myself have seen the high altitude and I know under what difficult climatic conditions they have to work. But here, again we have to do research and give them latest equipment

which will be suitable to those climatic conditions.

With regard to the Navy last time also I took the stand that we have to improve or rather expand our Navy quite a lot. In fact, the submarines which are going to be produced are the submarines to the production of which greater impetus must be given because the Indian Ocean is clustered with all sorts of ships, frigates and surveillance weapons and submarines from the super powers. It is, therefore, essential that in order to safeguard our coast of nearly 7,000 kilometres, we must have a good Navy. On this aspect I would like to say that regarding the debate that has been going on with regard to the acquisition of aircraft carrier service, I may submit that unfortunately the Defence Ministry has not been fair to this House. Why is it that there is no mention about the acquisition of Hermes at all in the Annual Report? Have we to read and learn about it only through newspapers even after this debate has begun or just before the debate has begun? Nobody has informed us as to what is the attitude of the Government with regard to the acquisition of this aircraft carrier, Hermes. We are hearing alarming reports one side pleading that Hermes must be acquired and it is the best proposition so far as this concerned because it is coming for a throw-away price. As a matter of fact, a report in the *Indian Express* today says that it costs about Rs. 100 crores, it is coming at a throw-away price and American people are preventing this acquisition by India. That is what has been pleaded. On Friday the *Hindu* wrote about the *pros* and *cons* of acquiring Hermes. They say it costs about Rs. 500 crores. There is a vast difference. So far as the *Indian Express* is concerned, it says about Rs. 100 crores or so; so far as the *Hindu* is concerned it says Rs. 500 crores, and in times of emergency it is a hitting duck. Therefore it is of no use. Therefore, this pros and cons debate is going on, we do not know which side is correct. I hope the Ministry will make it clear and clarify the position so far as acquisition of Hermes is concerned. But even otherwise it is essential to strengthen the Navy and more investment is necessary on the Navy and we have to go in for construction of our own type of frigates and surveillance vessels. I am very happy that they have been able to

do it and they have been able to release INS 'GANGA' and other frigates and surveillance vessels.

With regard to aircraft, I am very unhappy about the loss of the two IAF aircraft. We do not know what has happened to them. We expected the Ministry to come forward with a statement with regard to the loss of these two planes (*Interruptions*). I mean, the reasons or the causes for...

AN HON. MEMBER : They are inquiring into it.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : They do not know.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Such mishaps must not at all happen in the future and so far as purchases are concerned, with the MiGs which we are having and the Jaguars and the development which we are trying to achieve so far as this is concerned, I think we will become self-sufficient and we will be in a position not to purchase foreign aircraft within a few years. Everybody knows that there is a lot of vested interests so far as armaments are concerned. The moment some new weaponry is purchased by Pakistan, it is not necessary for us to run and purchase counter weapons from some NATO countries or some other countries. This is not desirable at all. We have to stand on our own legs. The impetus must be given to our own indigenous armament factories and development of our own weapons and our own armoury and artillery.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

Last but not the least, I only submit that so far as the Defence laboratories at Hyderabad are concerned, the State Government has offered any amount of facility for their expansion, for testing the missiles and rockets. Therefore, further expansion is necessary. Naturally, the State Government is prepared to give all the facilities to the very good defence laboratory which is there at Hyderabad, which will get soon expanded.

Similarly so far as ordnance factory is concerned, one was located at Medak. But the engine part was taken away. I hope, the

engine part will also be located at Medak. The Andhra Pradesh State has offered two sites at Karimnagar and Srisaillam and all other facilities for the location of the ordnance factory. I would say only this much so far as ordnance factory is concerned. The report given by the Comptroller and Auditor General goes against it. I would appeal to OFB i.e. Ordnance Factory Board to look into this matter. If you were only say that the ordnance factories have been spending Rs. 26 crores, Rs. 30 crores, Rs. 35 crores as over-time, it is abnormal. The Public Accounts Committee has stated that the over-time should be related to production. When it comes to the production, it has fallen far short of targetted thing. I do not want to repeat the figures. The figures are there. Alarmingly, targets which were expected to be fulfilled have fallen short of more than 50 per cent or 40 per cent. These things have to be looked into.

Store losses have been Rs.10 crores. In 1982-83, it was Rs. 5 crores. Last year, it was Rs. 10 crores. Store losses have been mounting up and your store-keeping has not been up-to-date. You have to modernise the store-keeping, computerise the store-keeping. Even the Naval Store at Bombay which has a sprawling area of 100 acres of land is very loosely organised. A good dynamic organisation with regard to store-keeping is necessary. Modernising and computerisation of all these stores is necessary. Wastages and losses in all these stores are enormous and abnormal. These things must be stopped.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao) : Mr. Chairman, I have heard with great interest and attention, the excellent speech made by our colleague on the other side, Mr. Ayyapu Reddy. However, I crave your permission to attempt to correct some of his mis-statements and misconceptions which have now and the cropped up into his presentation. The previous speaker began by saying that we are sending 1/3rd of the expenditure on defence compared to development, which is 2/3rds.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I said, 22 paise on development; 14 paise on Defence. That is 2/3rds of the development. That is all, I said.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : This is the statement which, I think, needs correction, and where I think, I must join issue with the previous speaker.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : That is the diagram given to us in the Budget-at-a-glance.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I will come to that. To begin with, in our defence development, we have no expansionist ambition. The purpose of our defence development is not to acquire anybody's territory. The purpose of our defence effort is solely, entirely and fundamentally to protect the integrity of this country, to protect the people of this country so that the people of this country can develop and development can take place in peace and security. That is the purpose of our defence efforts and if this is kept in mind and once this is kept in mind—the precedent of this House and this has been throughout since the constitution of this Lok Sabha—there is no question in Parliament of bargaining on how much money should be given to the Government for defence purpose. The defence interests are paramount and there is no *quid pro quo* involved and, therefore, there is no question of whether we are spending more or less. This being the fundamentals of the very security and peace and prosperity of our nation. That is apart from the fundamentals. May I add this? If you look at the countries around us, if you look at the countries in general across the world, our defence expenditure as compared to the gross national product, is one of the lowest in the world. We are spending about 4 per cent of our GNP while the United States is spending around 7 per cent, the Soviet Union is spending around same amount, the United Kingdom around 7 per cent again while Pakistan itself, our neighbour, is spending more than us as a percentage of GNP, apart from substantial aid that it gets for defence purposes. While we cannot and we have not in this House grudged any money for the Defence Ministry and it is cutting across our party lines, it is undoubtedly correct, this point must be made, that every money that we spend for defence expenditure, is the money of the people of this country. It is not crores of rupees, every single rupee is the money of the man

in this country who has limited resources. In this context, we must see that while we do not grudge any money to the Ministry, every single rupee, every single paisa, is spent in the best possible manner, in the most cost effective manner.

I will go in a moment to agree with my colleague on the need to indigenise our production. I will definitely join him and support him and I am sure all of us are one with me in this, that if we can afford and we can find ways and means of sending our money to foreign countries and if we find ways and means and surely we can because we have the talent, of spending crores of rupees inside our country in making our own armaments for the security of our country, undoubtedly we must. A misconception has come here. It is a misconception which, along with this, is bound to permeate this debate because the difficulty of just not having sufficient materials on which to work. As far as defence is concerned, we are suffering from almost fear of over-classification and over-security. No information is available. It is not merely the man at large, even a Member of Parliament finds it difficult. We find it difficult to get materials and if we want to speak in this House, a Member of Parliament has to go round and collect material from "The Hindu" and from "The Indian Express" or any other newspaper. It is not a question with me alone.

It is a question of Members of Parliament generally and the reason is over-classification and over-security which has been permeating our entire approach to this matter for a very long time. I was just told yesterday that the Historical Section of the Defence Ministry prepared the history of the Kashmir conflict. Kashmir conflict took place in 1948. The history is prepared by the Defence Ministry through its Historical Section and was completed about ten years ago. Up to this date, this document which concerns events of 1948 and which is important, has not been published. Ten years have passed after the completion of this book which, in fact relates to events in 1948 and ten years have passed upon the completion of this book made by a Section of the Defence Ministry itself and, up to this moment apparently the Defence Ministry has not given permission to publish this history of events

of 1948 made by itself. This is just an example... (Interruptions) There are many other things.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No running commentary please.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I have been reading this excellent document which the Defence Ministry has prepared. As I go on this point, one finds for instance, at p. 124, this paragraph :

"The steps initiated by the Institute focus increasing attention on technological aspects of national and international security issues which had their impact"

This resulted, and this I underline and emphasise, in the first professional study of air power in modern warfare. Now we have been with an aircraft industry and military aircraft power for more than 25 years. After 25 years, for the first time, we have an academic document on aircraft air power in military warfare. It is not enough to have good scientists. It is not enough to have technologies of the highest of the world level in fact. It is necessary that academic studies must go on not merely in the closed circles of the Defence Ministry. Academic studies must go on percolating to the people of this country. It has been said that, I suppose it was Winston Churchill who said, "war is a very serious matter to be left to the Generals alone". With all respect for the Generals, they have done extremely good work throughout. They are really islands of excellence. Our Defence forces are islands of excellence. It is not enough to have islands of excellence. Defence forces are nothing unless they are backed by the indomitable will of the people of a country. People have to be involved directly in the Defence forces, as I have said in a different context, the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. It should be a people's Army, a people's Navy and a people's Air Force in the sense that people at large, the population at large, must fully be involved, fully committed to the Defence effort. And this commitment cannot undoubtedly be expected unless there is an awareness of the issues; knowledge of what are the threats that face us and what are the ways in which

our Government is trying to counter this threat. This knowledge can come only if there are studies, if there is dissemination of knowledge, if we do not suffer from this, as I have said puerile fears of over acquisition and over secrecy.

Going to the security environment, mention has been made that the question of security environment is definitely a paramount question, very important question. But if you look at the debates of Lok Sabha you will find that it has been sufficiently discussed in these debates on the Defence Ministry, the question of the strategic environment and the security environment and sometimes to the detriment of other issues.

I would like to concentrate on some of the other issues which, I am afraid, may get the attention they deserve. But may I say here, in this question of security environment, the situation in which countries of the world are, the situation which is created and imposed upon us by this world wide confrontation between the two super powers. We were happy, we had a lot of hope that after a long time, the leaders of both the Soviet Union and the U.S.A....

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN (Shri Vakkom Purushothaman) : It is not fair to make such unwanted comments. If you have got any doubt, you stand up and ask. Why do you make running comments ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : It is their habit.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : When we were particularly happy in this country, when President Reagan did go on record saying "now conflicts cannot be settled by war, difference of opinion, ideological differences, cannot be solved by show of force and only by negotiations peace can be achieved and co-existence can be achieved". Alas ! Our hopes which were kindled so high at Geneva, very shortly thereafter, were dashed to the ground because then we have the United States Navy marching near to Creemea; more recently we had the American forces jetting into the gulf in a direct challenge to Libya; closer to us we had the

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

notorious carrier 'Enterprise' of 1971 fame berthing at Karachi. It does appear the American Administration and Pentagon have not learnt these lessons. American commentators, American military analysts today recognise that it is not in the national interest of the United States themselves, this approach of coercive diplomacy, and it was not in their interests in the earlier part of 1970s in Vietnam; it was against the national interest of the United States in the later part of the 70s in Iran, as it is right now against their national interests what they are doing in Central America? Whether it is in their national interest or not, what we are concerned with is the threat that this bellicose action poses to our own security. It was about a year or two ago, if I remember aright, that this House discussed with great emotion and sense of danger the sale of F-16 aircraft to Pakistan. What is happening right now? What has already happened is that weapons much more sophisticated and much more lethal and much more dangerous than F-16 themselves have already been provided again recently to Pakistan; if I may mention, the Harpoon missiles which destroy and cut at the root of the whole justification of supply of arms to Pakistan in view of the Afghan threat: the Harpoon missiles, the anti-ship missiles, to be used in the sea against ships, cut at the root of the entire case, the entire argument, that arms to Pakistan are to counter the threat from Afghanistan. Surely, there has not been a sea for hundreds and millions of years anywhere between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Even more serious are the State-of-the-art weapons, the latest technology which America alone possesses, the weapons which are said to be very dangerous weapons—a short time back in the Lebanon crisis Israel used it to knock out the entire Syrian Air Force within two days—the Stringers which have been mentioned here, the RED EYE, the Shoulder-fired rocket launcher; and now there is a talk that even E 2C Hawkeye, which is an Aerial Early Warning Aircraft (AEW), is going to be provided to Pakistan. These are the threats which are many times, several times, bigger and more dangerous and more lethal than the F-16s. These are what the Americans are providing to Pakistan which, I would respectfully submit, is against their national interests,

which is against security in the world, which is against the mankind who want to live in peace, particularly the third world because these weapons can be used only against the third world; they have only been against us before by Pakistan, against nobody else. Therefore, we cannot grudge for a moment any amount that the Minister for Defence will ask us for the security of this country because security and peace are predominant and preponderant; without security, without peace, no development is meaningful. Why I say is because of this. I will again repeat. We do not have information now to say whether what you are acquiring is good enough or how good it is; we rely on you entirely, we rely on our Generals who have proved their mettle, their integrity and their sense of duty many times over. But then we do strongly urge that our indigenous production must increase, must get on the rails. I am personally speaking here as a backbencher, not happy with the progress or otherwise that we have made for quite a couple of decades on the question of indigenisation of our defence production.

We have the nuclear technology of the best kind. I will not get into the oft-repeated controversy whether we should have weapons of nuclear calibre or not. But I am sure that our scientists who are of the highest calibre in the world can, if they are required to, produce at a short notice nuclear weapons; that I am inclined to believe. The question is because of our commitment to total peace, our commitment which is total for de-nuclearisation of the world, we have not produced these; but I am sure, if the need arises, our scientists in the nuclear field will not be found wanting. So are our space scientists; they are the best in the world; in many respects they have developed technology which I am sure is better than anywhere else in the world. However, the question arises: in spite of this high level of talents, why are we behind the developed countries in our defence technology and armaments? In we have been left behind for the last two decades, we now must make up. Because if we do not make up now, the gap will increase and it, will be too late afterwards to make up, for this gap will be for ever, indebtedness to foreign countries will be for ever below the par of requirements at a particular point of time.

Indigenous defence production is a must, flowing not merely from our requirement that we must save foreign exchange, but also flowing from our basic policy of non-alignment which means that we will have the decision ultimately on what is good for us. If we are going to maintain our non-aligned policy, then it is necessary that we should be backed by indigenous capacity to produce our own weapons—whatever armaments that are necessary to defend our right to take our own decisions.

If we are non-aligned and we want to take our own decisions, then we risk the danger. If we import equipment from a country which does not like us to take our own decisions, they may cut off the supply and leave us in the lurch. It happened, for instance, in Argentina recently. In the Malvinas conflict the Argentina was indeed left in the lurch by some suppliers of their own equipment. The indigenous production of weaponry flowing from our own policy is a compulsion. In fact, it is necessary that our foreign policy should be more integrated with our defence policy. It is very good to have a velvet gloves, but behind a velvet gloves must be an iron hand; otherwise the velvet glove is an empty assertion of words, empty assertion of making statements. What is worse is that others come to know of this, to whom these words and statements are addressed that we are not in a position to match them by deeds, to make these statement go through to the last.

The defence services are the fist of the nation. The defence services are the fist of the body politics and therefore Sir, if the body politics is to be healthy, if a nation is to be confident, the fist of the nation, the fist of the body politics must have the capacity which is required to strike as and when necessary.

In regard to research and development, it is good that the Government has realised that a much greater outlay is necessary. This year, as compared to the last year we do witness that a substantial increase has been made for the purpose of research and development. It is a matter of pleasure and what is more, a matter of great pride for

us to see that now with the latest technology the MBT Arjun prototypes are already on trial. It is a matter of great pride because it is here that the latest technology, the best technology is used, which has not been achieved by so many developed countries.

In the LCA also we are making progress, but the question that arises is not merely whether we have completed the planning process, whether we have completed the design process, whether we have completed the research process. Now the main thing is production. The question that arises now is : Have you made any arrangements to produce the 1000, 1500 and 2000 sophisticated Arjun MBT Tanks that you require? If so, how and when? The problem right now is not merely on research and development, but the problem right now with our defence industries is that of production.

Sir, we have monstrous public sector undertakings. They have not, with honourable exceptions I respectfully submit, been able to deliver within the time frame and within the cost that they could. The reason is that in the management there is much to be desired. I urge the Government to have a close look into the management structure of these public sector undertakings. They are having monopolies. They are giants on the lines of Mega Corps—to use a term coined by American writers. They are huge, monstrous giants extending their tentacles everywhere and catching hardly anything. Now we must look into the management structure of these corporations, so that they become commercially viable. They are seen not as a sacred animal, but as commercially viable enterprise producing within the cost and within the timeframe. I urge the Government and suggest that....

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Particularly the armament factories also.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Particularly the armament factories as my leader Prof. Ranga is saying. We have got these Public sector undertakings. You have to get them divided into two or three. We have got to make them smaller and we have got

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

to divide them all over the country. We have got to stop having ordnance factories making shoe laces, tents, etc. All these items which are really of not military nature can be made by private enterprise. Let us have ordnance factories at the lowest cost factor doing high-tech elements so that our military equipment becomes better. It should be done in a time frame.

I have said earlier, and I would like to say once again, that the Defence Forces cannot be islands of excellence. They must be backed by splendid commanders and brave jawans. But our defence forces are not an assurance of total security. Defence forces have got to be backed by every citizen of this country undoubtedly cutting across party lines. The patriotic sense of every citizen must be kindled. In this context, I would like to say and put this for the consideration of the Government that we could introduce a compulsory military service on the lines of so many other countries—the countries as diverse as France and Soviet Union, viz., countries with entirely different political systems. The experience of compulsory military service has shown fantastic results. It was to begin with through compulsory military service that France really asserted its nationhood. It developed patriotic spirit of the people. Before it was a kingdom with lot of Dukes, Bishops and Barons. It became one nation from Corsica to Lyon or Paris.

In Soviet Union after the revolution of 1917 all the regiments, Kosak regiments and other regiments based on region were abolished. There was only one army and every Soviet citizen, a male of 18 years, is required to undergo at least one year to two years of compulsory military service. It has helped tremendously in national integration. Sir, in our country a man from Tamil Nadu should go and have his service in Goa or a man from Kashmir to Tamil Nadu and a man from Punjab should go to Kerala and so on and so forth. This will contribute tremendously towards national integration, apart from developing patriotic spirit and sense of discipline which the Minister of Energy was laying stress upon. If we are so capable, brilliant and talented perhaps we

lack in greater sense of discipline and that you get in military service.

We are talking of 21st century and it is a beautiful image. We are having a time frame of 15 years within which we are going to spread science and technology and come to the forefront. If we are going to develop science and technology and create a scientific temper, it is not going to be the hundreds of scientists in our nuclear facilities or space laboratories that are going to solve the problem. Scientific temper has to be at the level of every citizen and this you achieve in a great measure by getting into to the military service. You become a driver, you become an electrician and you develop skills which are of scientific and technical nature, which help in your job and also contribute for a greater awareness and development of the country at large.

We are facing great threats. It is not merely from Pakistan and United States. We are facing it from China too. We were caught unaware when China attacked us in 1962. In the then Lok Sabha, it was said and the Government then said here in this House that we will recover every single inch of the territories that we lost to the Chinese. We will definitely take peaceful initiative, in the sense that we must be prepared to make good and that statement was made on the floor of this House. It was said that every inch of the territory will be recovered by peaceful means.

Now, the greatest enemy that we are facing today—let us not forget—is ourselves. The greatest enemy is unfortunately is within. A writer has recently spoken about a seige within and if you want to succeed completely, then the nation must be one. Let us remember, let us never forget our recent history. We never were defeated. We were never conquered. We gave away our freedom to settle scores among ourselves. We invited foreign occupation, cut our nation into "jewels for different foreign crowns. Let it never happen again. Let not the forces of religion or otherwise raise its head. Let us all be one and it is only the unity of the people of this country that is the greatest guarantee of the security of this country. It is only the unity of all our

people that will guarantee of the security of this country. If you are united, if you are alert, undoubtedly this country will surely be indivisible.

[Translation]

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Defence Ministry. Just now my friend Shri Faleiro has said a lot about defence.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the arms race in the World has created danger for the entire humanity. India has always been a votary of peace. We even carried on our independence struggle in a peaceful manner and achieved success in it. But today the country as well as the mankind in the entire world is facing danger. For this we will have to awaken the people of the world against this danger. Ours is a non-aligned country. The sole aim of the imperialistic forces of the world is to see how they can sell their arms and how they can make other countries, whether it is Sri Lanka or Pakistan, fight among themselves. Their whole attention is concentrated on this. The arms seized in Punjab bear foreign marks. Infiltration is going on into our country across the border areas. Our country is poor and is not powerful. We want to see that our country makes progress. But countries like America does not want that we should make progress. They want that we should depend on them. They are our arch enemies. Unless the people of the world condemn them, such things will go on. I would say to the Hon. Defence Minister that the first and foremost task is to strengthen the defence of the country. The country can remain strong only if its defence is strong. Otherwise how much progress we may make, it will be of no use. These imperialistic countries do not want that we should make progress. They are making atomic bomb and other armaments and in this way are trying to destroy our country. But the strength of our country will not allow these countries to succeed in their mission. Our leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi was assassinated. These people thought that India will disintegrate, but the people of India and our Prime Minister have shown to the world that although the people of India are poor and underfed yet they can remain

united. Whenever the country faced danger, the people got united to meet the challenge. During the war of 1971, the brides offered their *mangalsutras* for the defence of the country. Every Indian has faith in his ancient culture. They are conservative but are ready to make sacrifice when time demands. We should manufacture armaments, fighter planes or missiles needed for the defence of the country indigenously. We should provide as much fund as is needed for investment for the defence of the country. There should not be any constraint of fund for this purpose. The Parliament as well as the people are with them. What for has the American fleet been anchored off the Pakistani port of Karachi? During the 1971 war, the American Fifth Fleet had been anchored there. Now its purpose is to demoralise the people of the country. It wants to purchase them. It says about Sri Lanka that the trouble there is their internal affair. We will have to be cautious about such people. Sitting thousands of miles away, they are planning to kill our leaders and scientists and are holding the people of the world to ransom. We will have to think over all these things. Just now, Shri Faleiro has rightly said that our youth should be provided training. A sense of discipline and nationalism should be inculcated among the people. We will have to enact legislation for providing army training as is given in the Soviet Union. There should be provision for compulsory army training for college students. Compulsory army training should be a pre-requisite for joining some job. In this way discipline will be brought about in the country. Such type of legislation is needed for the country. Pakistan is acquiring F-16 planes but we should not be scared of it. In the war of 1971, our jawans blew the America tanks to pieces. I would like to congratulate the jawans who are engaged in the defence of the country. The Parliament as well as the people of India is proud of the fact that America could not find out how our jawans destroyed their tank in the war. We have full faith in the Indian army. It will not allow their ulterior motive to succeed in the war. The people of India will emerge victorious. Our ideology is spreading in the whole world... (Interruption). They are not liking our ideology which we are propagating through the policy of non-alignment. Mr. Nixon has written about the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi in his book :

[Shri Dilip Singh Bhuria]

[English]

This woman is an iron woman.

[Translation]

India is not short of such leaders even today. We are not going to surrender before anyone. India is prepared to pay in the same coin. Recently a summit of super powers was held in Geneva for curbing all sorts of nuclear experiments. All these things are meant to mislead the people of the world. Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is an open secret. Otherwise also no agreement was reached there. The Prime Minister of our country along with the leaders of six other countries requested Mr. Reagan to ban the nuclear experiments but they refused to do so. So, how can we believe that they would not manufacture nuclear arms? It will not be proper for us to manufacture insignificant items instead of armament. These agreements with other countries will not do any good to us. Therefore, we should not have faith in such agreements and Summit talks. Nothing concrete will come out from these agreements. We should develop nuclear weapons and achieve self-sufficiency in it. We will have to expose such people before the world as are bent on destroying the mankind. With these words and with the hope that India will become strong day by day under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, I support the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Defence and convey my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : This tradition of Minister of State speaking on the first day and the Cabinet Minister speaking on the next day appears to be unfair. It is designed to completely overshadow the contribution made by the Opposition. You may kindly see the reports as made by the All India Radio or Television and even by the so-called free press.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND DEFENCE SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : I am grateful to the Members

who have participated in this debate on Grants for Defence Ministry and I know after I have spoken, a number of other Members will be participating in this debate. They have already made certain suggestions, and they would be making some suggestions, and I assure the Hon. Members of this House that all the suggestions contribute towards the production and, as the Members have desired, I will definitely take note of them.

Sir, as the whole world knows, India is committed for the peace in the world. Not only committed, but we have taken necessary actions and steps to establish peace, and particularly with our neighbouring countries. But we cannot ignore the fact that during these independence of 38 years, four Wars were forced on us and there have been acquisition and accumulation of the sophisticated weapons by our next door neighbour. So just to match up our strength, we have to take necessary steps to modernise our industries, to acquire or produce the sophisticated weapons in our country.

Sir, there are two streams of Defence production in our country, one is the Defence Ordnance Factories and the other is the PSU's public sector undertakings.

As far as the Ordnance Factories are concerned, they are 34 in number, located in different parts of the country and they are engaged in production of vast range of weapons and armaments just to cater the needs of our armed forces. This wide spectrum of the Defence system includes battle tanks, infantry combat vehicles, light and medium guns, small arms, wide range of ammunitions, mines, bridges, combats and transport aircraft, helicopters, super-alloys, wide range of electronics communications, avionics, Radars, and many other items which are being produced by our Ordnance Factories in our country. This House has probably come to know through the Press that recently we have entered into an agreement; the agreement has been signed, under which a very high calibre gun known as 155 MM is to be produced in our country. These are the steps...

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Is it to be produced or purchased ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : I talk about production, because I am concerned with the Production side, not with purchase. (*Interruptions*)

Hon. Members have mentioned that we are producing certain items which are of low technology value, or that they are very simple items. In order to attain higher sophistication and to utilize our investment and manpower, it has been decided by our Prime Minister that these simple items have to be shed off to public sector units, Central or State; if necessary, to the private sector also. We would have done it by this time; but the question is: shedding of all these items would have created the problem of retrenchment of manpower. But our Prime Minister has issued directions that nobody has to be retrenched. So, the Ordnance Factory Board has engaged the services of a Consultant just in order to prepare a plan as to how to modernize factories, how to manufacture the State of the Art weapons, and how to instal a flexible manufacturing system. It does not mean that we have not made any development, or we have not manufactured any sophisticated weapons. Already, our Research and Development Department has designed and developed a number of items which are being produced by the Ordnance factories and our public sector undertakings. There are certain other items which are of a sophisticated nature, about which my colleague will throw light. They are in the pipeline; and we are trying to see that the entire infrastructure and capacity which we have got in Defence Production Factories is used for the production of such sophisticated items.

I may assure this House that no retrenchment is to be made; but one thing may be there, viz. that we may have to redeploy manpower rendered surplus by changing over to these sophisticated or high value items. So, I think the Members of this House will definitely cooperate, keeping in view the urgency which this country is faced, in respect of these things. There will be no retrenchment.

I have already made a statement, and the Prime Minister has also made it very clear; and I make it very clear on the floor of the House that it will involve no retrenchment.

It may involve the deployment of labour. We may have to give training, so that they acquire the skill needed for the other type of production.

Now about the value engineering projects. During the preceding financial year, about 100 such value engineering projects were being executed. This would lead to efficiency. This may result in the saving of about Rs. 97 lakhs. So, we are taking every necessary action. We have also decided that regarding the items which are going to be off-loaded to other sectors, or the private sector, we are not going to create additional capacity or facility for them and if there is an additional requirement of the armed forces, that additional requirement has to be off loaded to the other sector. As far as the performance of the ordnance factories is concerned, you will appreciate that there has been a steady production in all these years, and this year, there was a record production which gives an increase of 16 per cent, which was never obtained previously; as compared to 14.5 per cent last year and in 1983-84, it was 11 per cent; and the total production in 1985-86 is Rs. 1,353 crores, i.e. production was in excess of the target fixed; that was Rs. 1,325 crores. Simply by saying that we have achieved, that we have exceeded the target, does not mean that we are satisfied with that. I know there are certain areas where improvement is needed. I am aware about it and under the direction of the Prime Minister we are working hard to overcome those difficulties and speed up their production; and I hope we will come up to the expectations of this House in due course of time.

As far as self-reliance is concerned, the members who took part earlier, had shown concern about it and rightly so. As I have already stated, our ordnance factories are continuously modernised and observing modern technology; and there has been a very close co-ordination between the ordnance factories management and Research and Development just to eliminate delay. All the facilities which are available in the ordnance factories are at the disposal of the Research and Development so that time gap which used to be there between the development of the item by the Research and Development and then its production by the ordnance factories,

[Shri Sukh Ram]

will be shortened; and thus we will be in a position to produce those items expeditiously; and then we have a number of sophisticated weapons. We are in the process of manufacturing or we are already manufacturing them under the licence agreement so that there may not be any delay. So, a Steering Committee has been set up so that in case there is any problem that problem can be sorted out and transfer of technology takes place according to the schedule.

So, these are some of the steps; and then a concern was expressed here that indigenisation process is very slow. If I say that a lot of improvement has been made in this field also and it will be proved by the fact that out of the total purchases we are making for the raw-materials and other components for production in the ordnance factories, 1.9 per cent is the import content of gross production value you can imagine in the ordnance factories themselves how much indigenisation has taken place.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Very good.

SHRI SUKH RAM : We are rather in a hurry that we should not depend on this import for long; and then we have already taken certain steps.

17.00 hrs.

We have already taken certain steps to accelerate the production, that is, the emphasis is now laid on the strategic and sensitive items that will be produced by the Ordnance Factories; they are already being produced and more will be added as I have already mentioned. Modernisation and upgradation of the technology and speed reduction and close co-operation, etc., are also there. These are the policy decisions which we have taken and it is my duty to ensure that these are implemented effectively.

Sometimes after meeting the demands of the Services, there is spare capacity and this spare capacity is being used for meeting the demands of the other Government departments and in this way we have earned about Rs. 32.44 crores in the year 1984-85 and

in that we have also contributed in saving foreign exchange also. For example, gelatine explosives are being manufactured for the coal industry thus saving several lakhs of rupees in foreign exchange. Previously, they were being imported but now it is the Defence Ministry which is producing all these items and the impact of the Ordnance Factories in national development also is appreciable. Apart from the items which factories are producing we are imparting training to one thousand persons annually under the Apprenticeship Act and out of those, seventy per cent used to be absorbed in the Ordnance Factories, themselves, but now keeping in view the fact that lot of systems changes have been made and some policy decisions are taken, and there should not be any over-employment we have imposed a ban. Only where it is essential, recruitment will be made but we prepare these young men to get jobs in the open market.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Are they recruited from all over India, from all parts of the country ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : Wherever the factories are located, by and large from that area only.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Is that apprenticeship for one year ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : There is an organisation, known as Quality Assurance Organisation. Its main function is to test and examine all the weapons, armaments, ammunition we are manufacturing, so that they conform to the international standard and they meet the stringent requirements of our Armed Forces.

17.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

I may state here that under the economy drive which the Prime Minister launched, we have surrendered about 1,107 posts from the D. G. I. organisation. Apart from this, there were number of other posts which we have surrendered from our Directorates and even from the Secretariat also, resulting thereby in a saving of lakhs of rupees.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : How many did you say—707 ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : One thousand one hundred and seven posts have been abolished in that economy drive. But I may add in this behalf that nobody is going to be retrenched. Most of the people who have been rendered surplus have been absorbed against the available posts which were lying vacant and some may have to be transferred to other departments within the Defence Ministry so that they are absorbed and there is no problem. They are getting salary and everything.

As far as the other streams of production are concerned, that is all the undertakings, they are nine in number. And the production in these public undertakings has increased from Rs. 1685.63 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 1758.91 crores in 1985-86. In terms of sale, it has increased from Rs. 1350.61 crores in 1984-85 to Rs. 1762.01 crores in 1985-86, *i. e.*, an increase of about 30 per cent. This House would be glad to know that out of these nine undertakings, have contributed a profit of more than Rs. 100 crores. If profit on the paid up capital is to be calculated, it comes to 27.9 per cent, if it is calculated on sale, then it comes to 5.70 per cent and if it is to be considered on the capital employed, then it comes to 6.24 per cent.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Your purchaser being the Defence Department—a captive purchaser—the way you price these commodities, you always have a profit. There is no question of loss.

SHRI SUKH RAM : There are three undertakings where we are going in losses. And prices are not fixed according to our whims and fancies. That is not the correct position.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Can you tell me the manpower cost of HAL as compared to BEL ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please do not interrupt like this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUKH RAM : There is a system under which we charge the price from the user. We cannot do it at our whims and fancies.

As far as the public undertakings are concerned, the Prime Minister has taken a certain policy decision under which these public undertakings are required to prepare the perspective plan for five years, and that is co-terminus with the Seventh Five Year Plan. This perspective plan envisages production worth Rs. 3000 crores by the end of this plan *i. e.* 1989-90. We have introduced certain system changes through fortnightly and monthly progress reports which I get, I myself monitor production and the projects which are under execution. And quarterly review is taken by the Secretary of the Department. We are constantly in touch with the management. What is happening in these undertakings or the ordnance factories, we know about that and it has helped us in expediting things.

We have decided to introduce computerisation system so that there is a control on the inventory and we get information immediately. These are some of the actions we have taken so that the production is cost effective. The norms for the labour which were fixed a few years ago, are also proposed to be changed so that there is efficiency in the labour also.

HAL, which is one of our premier organisations and which, as a matter of fact, is the pride of the nation, is engaged in the production of aircrafts for civil needs, combat aircrafts, helicopters and avionics, and this organisation has achieved a profit of Rs. 53 crores as against Rs. 48 crores in the previous year. The main contribution of this undertaking during the year under discussion is releasing MiG-27 aircrafts to the Air Force and manufacturing of five Donier aircrafts for the Civil Aviation Ministry. The Prime Minister made a suggestion to this undertaking that they should survey and study as to what extent there is a possibility of manufacturing the small executive aircrafts. They are studying this. A survey has already been conducted and as you are aware, only a few days ago the Chairman of the Small Aircrafts Association from USA came here and he said that India had got great potential for manufacturing these small aircrafts because the affluent nations like USA, Canada, etc. are not interested in manufacturing small aircrafts. We are examining this possibility.

BEL also has made tremendous progress and... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : When we do not have the design for an ordinary executive aircraft, how are we hoping to produce light combat aircraft ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : This may be licensed production. You have to depend for certain technology on foreign countries also. There is no harm in that. But we purchase the technology just to produce things in our own country...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Like Maruti. Only screw drivers.

SHRI SUKH RAM : I would like to use this opportunity for dispelling certain impression created by a certain section of the Press about the exposure of workers to X-ray radiation in Ghaziabad. I am making it clear that the radar being manufactured no doubt required a high-voltage for its transmitter in Ghaziabad. Some workers are working there but they have been provided with the safeguards. When we purchased this technology from France, they provided lead shield which is the perfect safeguard from exposure of the workers to the radiation. The workers have been working in radar for the last ten years. They are about 65 workers out of which there are four women workers and during these years there was not even a single complaint by any worker about any health problem. It was only when this lead shield was got tested from the BARC—the Bhaba Atomic Research Centre—when the experts came over there, that some doubts must have crept in their minds. But when the lead shields were examined and tested by them, they were found all right and there was no defect in them. There was some apprehension in the minds of the people and workers over there. 4 workers who are working close to this transmitter were sent to the Bhaba Atomic Research Centre. And there, the Chromosome Aberration Test was conducted. We have received the report. There is no clinical defect in any person. There was no abnormality. In spite of the fact that the Management contradicted this news, still people go on persisting in creating the panic in the minds of the workers. I think Hon. Members would appreciate the facts which I have stated over here. There is no danger to any employee. We are careful about the workers' health. We have provided welfare activities for them. It is our duty to look

after their health. It is our duty to see that nothing wrong happens to anybody.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are there not some vested interests involved in this propaganda ?

SHRI SUKH RAM : I am not aware of it. There seems to be some interest. I am told that some union is there. I don't know how far it is correct. But something is there.

SHRI H. A. DORA : About nuclear deterrent you have not mentioned.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SUKH RAM : I may say that indigenisation has taken place very fast in our Defence undertakings.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : It had been, but not now. Now it has been halted by the present Government.

SHRI SUKH RAM : It has been taking place. It is in the process. We are making progress. It is proved from the fact that the DGI Organisation inspected and accepted the weapons and armaments and ammunition and other software to the tune of Rs. 2400 crores, out of which the import content is only 16.6 per cent. You can imagine what is the import content and what is our self-reliance as far as the Defence equipments and other software are concerned.

These are some of the important aspects which I wanted to highlight. I am grateful to you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, for giving me the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI GOPALA KRISHNA THOTA : I beg to move—

“That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100.”

[Need to grant House Rent Allowance to married J. C O.'s and OR's who have not been allotted Government accommodation.](2)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the tuition fee and the number of schools for the children of defence personnel.](3)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase road mileage allowance from 8 paise to 30 paise per k. m. for defence personnel in bus fares](4)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide adequate educational facilities in boarding schools to the children of those soldiers who are in the field areas.](5)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce time scale promotion based on seniority for JCO's and OR's.](6)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remove the ACR (Annual Confidential Report) system in Defence services.](7)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give instructions to all officers not to employ soldiers for domestic work.](8)

"That the demand under the head Defence Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide jobs to all the army personnel who are retired from service.](9)

"That the demand under the head Defence Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot some land or house site to ex-servicemen.](10)

"That the demand under the head Defence Services Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review thoroughly disparity in the pay scales and allowances of army personnel.](11)

"That the demand under the head Defence Services Army be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revise the pay scales of Junior Commissioned Officers' and other ranks.](12)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :
I beg to move—

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to achieve self reliance in indigenisation of defence equipments.](13)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for improved R and D facilities for progressive research in design and development of sophisticated weapons and equipments required by our armed forces.](14)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to inculcate a sense of service, patriotism, discipline and adventure into the minds of youth belonging to National Cadet Corps (N. C. C.)](15)

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Defence be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to promote co-operation and understanding between the civil authorities and armed forces.](16)

[Shri Ramachandra Reddy]

"That the demand under the head Defence Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give over-riding priority for the welfare and resettlement of ex-servicemen.](17)

"That the demand under the head Defence Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps so that sufficient credit is provided to retired defence personnel who intend to start small scale, and House-hold industries](18)

"That the demand under the head Defence Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise a Welfare Fund for the War Bereaved families of defence personnel](19)

"That the demand under the head Defence Pensions be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to start Sainik Boards in the backward districts of Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh.](20)

"That the demand under the head Defence Services Navy be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to examine the purchase of Air-craft carrier from Britain.](21)

"That the demand under the head Defence Services—Air Force be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to re-consider purchase of helicopters at exorbitant rates from U. S. A.](22)

"That the demand under the head capital outlay on Defence Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot more funds for the Naval Dockyards Project Vishakhapatnam.](23)

"That the demand under the head capital outlay on Defence Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a full fledged ordnance factory in Medak district in Andhra Pradesh.](24)

"That the demand under the head capital outlay on Defence Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to pay more compensation for the lands acquired for the ordnance factory in Medak district in Andhra Pradesh.](25)

"That the demand under the head capital outlay on Defence Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give employment to persons whose lands have been acquired for Medak Ordnance factory.](26)

"That the demand under the head capital outlay on Defence Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give preference to the local people in the jobs in Medak Ordnance factory.](27)

"That the demand under the head capital outlay on Defence Services be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to finance adequately for the ancillary industries that are coming in and around the Medak ordnance factory.](28)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Amal Datta. He is here.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will Shri Arun Singhji speak at 5-30 ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You speak now; you take 10 minutes or 15 minutes.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Then, will I speak again tomorrow ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. The time allotted is 14 minutes. You take one more minute and finish in 15 minutes. You can take one more minute.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You give me more time. I will take a little more time.

(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already put so many questions.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, I am in a very difficult position.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You briefly tell us what are your points. You are a good lawyer.

(Interruption)

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I rise to oppose these Demands for Grands not because I grudge any money to the Defence Department—that will be most unpatriotic—but it is because the Department can never be made accountable for what they are doing. This is a very peculiar situation and amongst all the so-called parliamentary democracies of the world, it is only in the Indian parliamentary democracy that Defence is such a holy cow that questions can not be asked it as to how the money given to it so generously by Parliament year after year is being spent, whether it is being wasted down the drain or thrown into the sea, one does not know. We have rrised this point year after year in this debate, but no change has been forthcoming, no additional information is coming from the Defence Department. Questions asked in Parliament are returned back saying that it cannot be answered, sometimes without giving any reason, without stating under which clause of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of the Business of the House questions cannot be answered. This is the position. Who decides that? I don't think that the Speaker or anybody on behalf of the Speaker decides that; it is the Defence Department that decides that. They dictate terms to Parliament and the Parliament accepts it meekly. This is the position. That is one of the reasons why the time for the Defence debate has been cut from 8 hours to 6 hours this time and if we do not get any further information also, in future I hope the Defence Debate does not take place or is at all it will be ritual for 15 minutes and we will all say, 'We will support, we will support, you take the money that you

want'. So, that is the position and it becomes a useless ritual to have a Defence debate without information, as Mr. Faleiro said. I fully support him when he said that there is a peculiar security psychosis as if anything that the Defence Department people know—they are entitled to know, nobody else outside the Department is entitled to know anything about Defence. That is the attitude so far displayed. It is very unfortunate because in other countries, in U.K. from whose Parliament we have taken up this parliamentary system, and even U. S. A. they decide after thorough discussion of any arms acquisition.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : In other countries there would not be any debate.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Any arms acquisition is thoroughly discussed there in Parliament and in public before that acquisition is gone through and here we come to know that commitment has been made to acquire such and such arms and only then they say 'This is required for such and such reasons'. So, the strategy is build up after the arms have been acquired to explain why the arms have been acquired and people are never taken into confidence either before or after the arms have been acquired as to the capability and competence, what they have been acquiring for, what is the role, what is the function, what is the cost and how it will be effective against the enemy, which front, which theatre—nothing at all.

Sir, the accountability should be much more than is otherwise obvious to the people. When Mr. Ayyapu Raddy said that 14 paise out of every rupee of the Government is spent on Defence, I think it is true that the Budget says that kind of thing with a diagram and all that to make it easy for the people, but those who are willing to scrutinise the thing a little deeper than that will realise that the total disposable income of the Central Government is not Rs. 52,000 crores which is the total amount spent through the budget because the totality of it is not income of on the Central Government. The Central Government collects quite a bit of this money on behalf of the State Governments, under the Constitution they are bound to hand it over to the State Governments. That is about Rs. 7000 crores. And another Rs. 8000 crorers goes for

[Shri Amal Datta]

interest payment which the Central Government has to make. After taking out all this, only Rs. 34,000 crores remain out of which the Defence expenditure is Rs. 11,285 crores. I have personally calculated that by taking into account not only the Demands 17 to 22, which comes to Rs. 10,349 crores, but adding to that the other expenditure which relates to Defence, namely, paramilitary, forces, Defence industries and border roads. All this together comes to Rs. 13,185 crores, a full 1/3rd of the expenditure of the Central Government—Plan, non-Plan, revenue capital, all put together. 1/3rd of the total expenditure goes into Defence. So, I will say that your accountability is much more than what you otherwise make it out to be. It is not 14 paise in a rupee. Then, if you calculate what is the Central Government's revenue the Central Government's revenue is only Rs. 22,692 crores net of payment to States, because payment to States is a Constitutional obligation. They are just collecting on behalf of you. They are collecting agents. Out of this say Rs. 22,692 crores, Rs. 11,185 crores is the Defence expenditure, more than 50 per cent of total revenue earning of the Central Government. So, that is your accountability and you should give information to Parliament, because otherwise 50 per cent of the Government's money is being voted without any proper discussion as the working of the Department. We only discuss generally as to what is happening, what Pakistan is doing, what U.S.A. is doing and what we should be doing, what arms we should be acquiring, not knowing at all what is the capability of F-16—I do not know. Some newspaper will say something and some agency says something else. The question whether Pakistan, in fact, has got all the avionics, whether Pakistan has got all the armaments, all the missiles which go with it, we do not know. Our Defence Department has not made it clear, whatever is its information. They say, they have acquired F-16: so we must now acquire Mirage, as the Jaguar is old. You did not know that Jaguar was old. When we went into the agreement in 1978-79 for Jaguar and when the agreement was signed in 1978-79—we started acquiring it from 1980—did we not know that Pakistan had already asked for F-16? They had already asked for F-16 in 1979 itself. Our people should have known it if they

have any intelligence service. This has come out in recent time when the Iranian government published the documents seized from the American Embassy in Tehran. Pakistan had asked for F-16 in 1978 and at that time they had made it clear; they did not want it against Afghanistan but they wanted it against India. It was made clear by the Pakistan Government, by the then Foreign Secretary, Mr. Agha Shahi. It had come out last year when the Iranian Government published these documents.

So, coming back to the Defence expenditure side, some people said, it is 4 per cent or less. It is not 4 per cent or less. If you take GNP which is Rs. 188 thousand crores, and take the entirety of the defence expenditure, it is Rs. 11 thousand crores. It is 6 per cent. But GNP should not be the basis of calculation although many people do it—I do not know for what reason. It should be net national product. And then, it is 6.5 per cent or so, we are spending on defence. I am not saying that you do not spend it. I am saying that you spend it and account for it. Show the account for every penny that you have taken out from the revenue of the country where people do not get enough to eat. They do not even get drinking water. Are you not wastefully spending the money? You should ensure that you spend purposefully. That is your obligation which you are not discharging. Year after year you are just evading your obligation. Even for Questions in Parliament, you just are careless. When we ask for certain details of the Defence Department you just don't care and you say, "No, it cannot be answered". It is simply like that.

Now, we have got a very peculiar situation, here in India. I will start with the Defence Report, as everybody does that. The national security environment... (*Interruptions*) Now on this national security environment chapter, the report does not speak of Sri Lanka issue, as if it is not only not an irritant to us but also not a future threat to India. And it does not speak of Bangladesh issue. Fencing and illegal immigration are big issues, at least in some parts of India, if not in the whole of India or to Delhi. And then, what is the position in the Indian Ocean so far as the rapid deployment forces and other things are concerned. A vague

reference has been made. It should have been made clear where real threat lies, not only today but also in future days. In future days, Pakistan may not be a threat but the threat will come from those for whom Pakistan is playing a proxy today directly. And that should have been made very obvious to us. The report omits to state the U.S. role in getting bases in Pakistan, a very recent affair.

Then how are they trying to escalate the insurgency in Afghanistan to tie up the Soviet forces? How have they spread in the Indian Ocean bases about 200,000 strong rapid Deployment Forces in all the littoral States bordering East Coast of Africa to Maldives and everywhere?

The other thing is China. No progress has been made after six rounds of talks and then apprehension in that the Chinese will re-deploy their forces from Sino-Soviet border. They will bring them to the Tibetan border. Are you writing a fiction or what? Don't you know that Chinese are halving their army strength? They are reducing the expenditure as a percentage of gross national product of income to half of what they were spending before. They are also very rightly reducing *(Interruptions)*. That intelligence must be available to you. But just to mislead, you said that there is a threat.

AN HON. MEMBER : Has it got any source ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : The source is the newspaper reports published in India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. Take your seat. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I do not feel ashamed because China has never harmed India, according to me after 1962 war. At that time *(Interruptions)* you showed your muscles, they showed their muscles.

The main defect of our defence structure is that there is no proper organisation which is there in every other country. There

should be a joint organisation of the External Affairs and Defence Department, some kind of National Security Council which will perceive what are the threats of the country from various sources, what are the technologies through which these threats can come, what are the technologies available to us, what is the position not only today but tomorrow and day after, 15 or 20 years hence. There is no such organisation which will jointly assess and perceive the threat, jointly plan the strategy by which to dispel the threat today, tomorrow and after that, how to plan for that and then integrate the defence planning with the country's total over-all industrial and economic planning. This is something wonderful. There is no organisation to do that. There is supposed to be a Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs which is the ultimate Body which decides the policies. There is no Secretariat and no such supporting staff who will advise them, who will prepare papers for them, to make them knowledgeable about what is happening elsewhere in the world. Today's technology may not be tomorrow's technology. Tomorrow it will be quite different when the SDI America has started, when it matures, what will be the position? If we are to think today of 21st century which the Prime Minister is already doing, in that case, we have to know what will be the position in 21st century and not be afraid of today's F. 16s and Harpoon missiles. We have to prepare for that and assess who will be the enemy whether Pakistan at all comes in the sphere of things or not.

Regarding planning the Defence Report, say there was a 1980-85 Plan, after that, the next plan is being finalised. That is what the report says. The planning machinery is a compilation machinery. These plans come from different services and there is a small Section in the Secretariat whose duty is just to compile these plans and coordinate and harmonise them. But this is not the concept of over-all planning and then reflect it into the planning of defence production, mobilisation and operation. What should be done is to keep the object of self-reliance in view. This has never been done. Unfortunately, our Ministers have said that we are producing so much and so little the import content of

[Shri Amal Datta]

that. I ask you what is the totality of our sophisticated imports and what is the import content of that, our sophisticated arms and armaments and what is the import content of that? Sir, whenever we go for sophistication, we go for imports and 90 per cent of what we use, the sophisticated armaments we use, are imported and the armaments, weapons, aircraft cannot be used because at the crucial time, the supply of vital parts fails. This has been happening because we have diverted from the policy which we have taken earlier of self reliance; we have diverted from the policy of relying on those who are reliable in times of need. We depended on the Soviet sources of supply since 1965, when we knew that the American sources dried up at the time of need when the Americans came here and made sure that we do not use the armaments that we bought from America by paying our hard earned dollars against Pakistan which today are not...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The time of the Hon. Member is up.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Sir, why are you ringing the bell?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have taken 18 minutes.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We have gone to France to buy; we have gone to Germany to buy and we have gone to America also to buy. They have not signed the agreements yet and we are in a dilemma whether to sign that 'security on defence information agreement or not. I do not know whether the Government has done it surreptitiously. They do not let us know because of that it is always suspect to us, it does not supply us information, but we get the information through third party sources.

One or two words about which something has been mentioned in the Report. Nothing can be done at this time. They have been claiming for some time that they

have manufactured the MBT. Even the picture has been shown here. It is said that the MBT is the pride of the Army. On page 72 they say, "The prototypes of the ARJUN are undergoing technical evaluation. "When these are undergoing technical evaluation, it becomes the pride of the Army already. The Army does not know when to take pride? They could not wait for the trials. You have imposed this pride on the Army.

The MBT has been under development for the last 12 to 13 years. What have you done ultimately? Your people have been praising the DRDO. The DRDO is responsible for not being able to develop the engine. Wonderful. We have imported the engine now after 12 years trying to develop it. I would have understood if at the first instance you said 'let us bring one from outside and later let us develop our own'. For 12 years you failed. Then you have bought the engine from outside. Now you take pride in this? Are not you ashamed that we have not been able to do it? If they are not, then we are very sorry for them.

So far as the ICA is concerned, again the same picture is repeated. ICA, it is surprising to hear, the concept of ICA came in 1968. The Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri C. Subramanian, the then Minister, recommended that there should be an all purpose air supremacy aircraft built indigenously. The thing was kept in cold storage and again revived in 1978. In 1980, they took the decision that they will go for ICA. They gave HAL design bureau this job and it took seriously this job for three years; they worked on it. They did some design. In the meantime, in the process of designing it, they designed the Advanced Jet Trainer (AJT) for which the specifications were submitted to the Defence Ministry in 1984. No decision has been taken because the vested interest found that AJT would have developed 90 per cent of the role of ICA. This has been admitted by no less a person than the Director General of Aeronautical Development Agency. Dr. Valluri in his recent article has said that AJT would have performed 90 per cent of the role of the LCA. Only a loss of 10 per cent. What does not

matter? If we have today manufactured AJT, we could have reached the position where by incremental improvement difference would have been significant. We have done so. We have been saying that Rs. 600 crores were allocated. Actually Rs. 1500 crores is the visualised project cost. Today project cost visualised at Rs. 2000 crores, for not evolving through our research an engine, an air-frame and a weapon system or avionics, but to get them from abroad. The Report says that ADA has finished feasibility studies? What does it mean? Has it done the feasibility studies? It has not. It had given to four different companies in Europe to do the feasibility studies—one in France, two in Germany, one in Great Britain and so on. You will be surprised to know that these four companies have different philosophies of avionics, different philosophies of aeronautics, and all these four companies have said, peculiarly enough, that the design which was made by HAL was fundamentally correct. Now what we are going to do is to buy the engine, get the design for air-frame and build everything here, that is, do the assembly. Again we are going back to our original technology; the same for MBT, the same for LCA. Why do we praise the DRDO for wasting money? What have they done? They are claiming in this Report that today the cumulative production on their designs is Rs. 1200 crores. Is it true? What is the basis of that? Can you give us an account? I challenge, you cannot give us an account that the DRDO has produced this thing that thing, and the total value of what has been produced on such designs is Rs. 1200 crores—not produced in one year, but produced over the whole period of time; it is not even that. It is a miserable failure. The scientists who work there are very brilliant scientists, but the total management is so arbitrary, so tyrannical, that it is demoralising them; those people cannot work there as scientists and they cannot get the results. The DRDO has not achieved any results. Until this malaise is removed, our research will be at its rock-bottom where it is today. The DRDO must be totally reorganized and there should be no ad hoc appointments, ad hoc recruitments, ad hoc promotions, which position has been going on for so long. You must reorganize the DRDO. Otherwise, there is no way we can do our defence even adequately, not to say, totally.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam. Then the Minister will intervene.

AN HON. MEMBER: When?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Today itself.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): We want the Minister to reply at the end of the debate tomorrow...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Prime Minister will reply. He is only intervening.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The Prime Minister will naturally revel in glossy generalities. We want more specific answers which can be given only by the Minister. (Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir Defence is one of the most important activities of any Union Government, especially ours. It is known normally as the prime, sovereign function. After all, you cannot have a politically independent State with no defence.

My friend from the other side who just spoke before me spoke of China never having done any harm to India at all and seems to have forgotten the 1962 conflict. I suppose, I do recollect, the Communist Parties split on this issue, and I was hoping that their stands had changed. But the loyalty looks like being very firm and well-entrenched; the loyalty does not seem to be to our nation but to some other nation. It is rather unfortunate; that without even taking note of the fact that China aggressed at one time and has, in fact, quite a bit of our territory under their control even now, the statement was made, instead of taking note of this well known fact, to go ahead to say that China has never harmed India and never will harm and, therefore, we need not have even an army is rather unfortunate.

AN HON. MEMBER: I did not say it.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :
Well, you implied it. I Unnikrishnam, do you also join it ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHMAN : I thought at least you knew where I am.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :
Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, at least somebody has admitted that there is a question of recovery of land, I am obliged. I am sure you would agree with me that one cannot say that Defence should not have a reasonable budget. After all, what is the use of having economic development if we don't have even the political independence, when you cannot protect the same. Therefore, I quite understand that none of them is grudging the amount that has to be granted to Defence Department.

The question that they have raised is the accountability. I think, I would like to go on record saying that it is in our country that the question of defence is accountable not only in Parliament, but also in articles, in newspapers and magazines far more than anywhere else in the world. You can know more about the Indian Army and the Indian Armed Forces in a normal newspaper and magazine than you can know about any other Armed Forces. There, I think, you get more details than what the Department itself would give out.

Sir, I would like to stick to one or two subjects because the time is very short and I know that the Hon. Minister of State would be intervening. The question essentially I deal with is, of course, the purchase of the aircraft carrier Hermes. I know the Hon. Member of Parliament who opened the debate from the opposition had mentioned it in passing. I thought it was in approval. I am not too sure, it is or it is not, because he himself was not sure.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we all know of the Pakistani naval re-armament. Not only are we aware of it, we are also aware of the new Harpoon missiles, and of the earlier missiles which they had with them. It is high time that, considering the range,

trajectory etc., of those missiles we develop a stand-all superiority over their fleet at least. We can do this by having an aircraft carrier. Vikrant alone would not do. The question is if we go in for an aircraft carrier like the Enterprise it is going to cost us way high somewhere around Rs. 700 or Rs. 800 crores, because it is a nuclear power aircraft carrier. But the question is, first of all, that of its availability. Secondly we all must take note of the fact that the Hermes, the Saratoga, the Midway etc., all these famous aircraft carriers are of the same age. If one tries to buy a new one, it is going to cost anywhere between Rs. 100 and Rs. 120 crores. That figure is reasonably right. It is known in the international market and we are getting it for almost 1/5th of its price. I don't see why we should look a gift-horse in the mouth. There is no purpose in being foolish especially when it is going to be re equipped for us. We have gone ahead and bought the Harrier aircraft. These vertical take-off and landing aircrafts need special jumping facility which is a different facility from what is now available in Vikrant. In fact, we are re-equipping Vikrant for these planes. Well, this particular Hermes was and is effectively handling these planes.

If we have Harriers and buy more Harriers, obviously the most important thing is to have an aircraft carrier which suits for us.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, we all know that this was the flag ship in the Falkland struggle. It can take on nearly 38 aircraft on it and it would be very useful. Of course, the question does arise of negotiations. I hope that the Ministry of Defence does a good bargain, I am quite certain about it. The Carrier would be useful to us. In addition to the Hermes aircraft carrier, I think there is an important point about missiles. We cannot continue spending millions of dollars of foreign exchange on buying missiles from abroad. Is it not time that we indigenously develop them. After all we have started putting satellites in space. It is time that we have a range to test these missiles. It is time that we develop the technology to that level. It is obvious that to have a range in a country as dense as ours it must be in a coastal area. I understand from a report that a site has been chosen but, however, there are certain

people who are whipping up local sentiments against. Well this goes against national interest. If I may in short say I would be very very grateful if we find that the other States which have been chosen and I understand that Orissa is unwilling to have this range—if they could send it to Tamil Nadu, I am sure, Tamil Nadu would be the most happy to accept it because we require a few Central projects and a little employment. I understand that Kanyakumari is well suited except that there may be a little more expenditure. If the Government is willing to spend it there would be local resistance and we are willing to have it, and we will come with all the reception they require. There will be no local opposition at all. On the contrary we will lay a red carpet for them. But, however, the importance of a national range cannot be minimised.

Sir, I understand that it has been set-up at Balasore in Orissa. It is necessary that people understand that this provides employment and avenues for technology development and also raises the standard of living. If I may just complete by saying that there are many questions which are of importance including the light combat aircraft. The question is that we have the capacity and capability and it is necessary for us to go ahead. That decision is a good decision though a little late. Unless we have a light combat aircraft we will not be really self-sufficient in Defence.

There are questions, of course, on the matter of service. Armed forces and the civilian employees should get on with each other and have a better understanding. There is a tendency for armed forces to take civilian employees for granted. That is not going to work. It is the proper coordination between these two sections of employees of our State that would be in the better interest of Defence. I can quite categorically say on the Floor of this House that on the part of the civilian employees they are willing to work; they have worked hard and they will even work harder. Even on question like pension it is these employees who have come forward and said let us have a survey and decide how much is the productivity that is required from each employee and we will give it. All we want is co-operation from the

Defence Ministry and the Armed Forces personnel. Let them not take civilian employees as bonded labour.

I congratulate the Department of DRDO for their developmental activities, especially in the development of advanced radar or a sophisticated sonar or a light field gun. I know that they have lot of credits to their advantage but more than that, I think, their scientists require a lot more encouragement and not discouragement from this House. There is a tendency for us to criticise the DRDO without realising that the scientists who work in DRDO get demoralised, when they find that, though they sacrificed a fantastic career in the western countries for the interest of this nation, yet the representatives of the people are ridiculing them.

Sir, I thank you and I am sorry for having taken so much time. I might only say that my learned friends on the other side should understand that Defence is a very sensitive subject and anything they say on the Floor of the House is a matter that can even affect the morale of this country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, according to the List of today's Business, half-an-hour discussion will have to be taken at 6'o clock. I may request the Hon. Members concerned that we may postpone the subject to some other day so that the Minister of State in the Department of Research and Development, Shri Arun Singh may intervene in the debate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Yes, we can postpone the Half-an-hour discussion to some other day. I hope the House will accept his proposal.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, we can postpone the Half-an-hour discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Arun Singh to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE RESEARCH

AND DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUN SINGH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is rather unfortunate that both Mr. Dutta and Mr. Jaipal Reddy have left the House because one of the fundamental criticisms that both were making stem from the same basic source. Both Mr. Datta and Mr. Reddy and Mr. Falcireo before them, made reference to the fact that the Department of Research and Development in the Ministry of Defence tends to treat its deliberations, its policies and its decisions as a matter of great secrecy. It is our objective in this particular debate to take advantage of the fact that there happens to be one Cabinet Minister, the Prime Minister himself, two Ministers of State of the Ministry of Defence and what we are attempting to do was that my colleague Mr. Sukh Ram would discuss in detail the activities of the Department of Defence Production and Supply and I would look after or discuss matter relating to Defence Research and Development and the Prime Minister tomorrow would respond principally to the subjects arising out of matters relating to Department of Defence. The objective behind that was to make available to you and through you to the House as much information as we could about what is happening in the Ministry of Defence. There have been several references in the past two months to the activities of the DRDO and also in this debate, as in previous budget debates. We have proceeded from one polar extreme to the other in this short afternoon today. Mr. Ayyapu Reddy praising the activities of the Department fulsomely and Mr. Dutta criticising them. In the normal course, the activities of the Department of Defence Research and Development have been confined to some of the more glamerous projects that is, battle tanks, light-combat aircrafts, national test range, international co-operation, etc Since I have had the good fortune to be the first Minister specifically in charge of this Department, I therefore take this opportunity to discuss the activities of our Department in a little more detail. Before I start, I would like to set the fundamental framework to outline what Defence Research in our context actually means, because it means somewhat more than the Department of Research and Development. We see Defence Research as a 3-tier activity. At the first level, the Defence services themselves—the Army, the Navy and the Air Force—

have a very considerable design and the development capability in their workshops, in their depots in their Dockyards, in their training camps we have a very encouragingly and impressively high level of skilled manpower.

18.00 hrs.

These are facts which are not known, I think as widely as they should be. This manpower in the Defence Services themselves, again somewhat surprisingly, a very high proportion of this manpower, is devoted to the development of software as opposed to its utilization for hardware. And, therefore, when I discuss Defence research, I believe that there is a very significant place which the Defence Services officers themselves occupy in activities of research and development.

At the second level, we have the ordnance factories, and public sector undertakings. Again, what is perhaps not commonly known is that many of these public sector undertakings and some of the ordnance factories possess skills in terms of manpower, equipment assets, laboratory assets, research assets, comparable to anything available in the developing world and in some cases comparable to the best in the developed world. Some of the most extraordinary achievements of the Department of Space, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Ocean Development and all other scientific Departments in this country have taken place because of the activities conducted in ordnance factories and public sector undertakings.

The third tier of defence research is the D.R.D.O. which deals with the basic research skills and basic development activities.

The second factor that I wanted to place before you is that defence research also embodies two types of activities in very broad and general terms. On the one hand, they have, what we call *ab initio* research system developments. That means working on developing weapon systems, weapon platforms within the country based on components and sub-systems all available indigenously. This is a very important part

of defence research in our view; it is the critical part of defence research. These are the activities which must be enhanced. This is where we need to spend more money. But I would also draw the attention of the House to the fact that there is another very important aspect of defence research which I would like to define as system integration. By system integration I mean putting together, marrying of sub-systems from all kinds of sources of all types, different sources, western sub-systems, eastern sub-systems and locally developed sub-systems, all merged and married together into one package and that package has to operate as an integral whole. This part of defence research is also a very critical component. I will elaborate a little further as to why I am making this distinction.

Concept of integration plus the concept of development together are synergistic. It is out of this combination that we can hope to develop defence products for future. There is no possibility, in my opinion, of our developing every single sub-system and sub-component indigenously for every single piece of equipment that we require. I do not think that any country in the world will try to do that. I think, that we, who are a developing country, have limitations of resources and we would be, in fact, reinventing the wheel time and time again, if we took that approach for everything. Therefore, we must look upon defence research as a combination of system development on the one hand and system integrations on the other.

One of the thing which is perhaps again not commonly known is that when we talk of defence research, we are talking about a field of activity which spends so much on diverse fields of activities. I would, in fact, take the indulgence of the House and list it. We deal with the following items and the following fields of research. We deal with aeronautics. We deal with rockets and missiles including propulsion. We deal with electronics and instrumentations. We deal with the combat vehicles, tracked and wheeled. We deal with Naval systems, surface and sub-surface. We deal with armament technologies, explosives' research, computer science, engineering research, raw materials science including metallurgy, food research, agricultural re-

search medical sciences, behavioural sciences, terrain research, work study and systems' analysis. Therefore, in other words, what I am trying to convey to the House, through you is that, we are spanning virtually the entire gamut of science and technology, as it is known in the world today. And one other factor which I believe is very critical is that, in attempting to do this, we must also be attempting at the same time too in certain of these fields to be at the cutting edge of science right up in front with the world leaders-in those specific fields-in those specific areas. We have been attempting over the past few years to share this sense of pride and the sense of achievement with the nation as a whole. We have been mounting exhibitions; we have been attempting public literature on this. And I am very pleased to convey Sir, that there has been a very good public reaction on this. I do feel that, this effort should be expanded and we should do more on this. One of the proof of the putting in this particular case is that, I am very pleased to announce that we are fortunately now beginning to attract much larger numbers of young scientists to DRDO from our academic institutions. Mr. Datta, queried the figure that we have quoted in our Report of 1200 crores worth of accumulative production, separately, I will not take the time of the House. Separately, we will convey the proof to him. I trust that he would then be satisfied. Some of the very outstanding successes we have had that I would like to list. These are all fairly recent developments. So, we have developed a surveillance Radar which I would be in a position to say is among the best in the world, but I will not perhaps go that far, as to say it to the best available in the world today. On the communications front, we have an automatic electronic switch and a time division modular exchange entirely state of the art technology. We have an advanced panoramic hullmounted Sonar for the Navy which again, I think, I would not be wrong in saying is about the best available in the world today. We have developed night fighting equipments in this country of the type that not more than two or three countries in the world are in a position to build. These are areas at the cutting edge of science and we have had specific product successes in these areas. Apart from these, we have a very wide and long list of individual we have developed. I will quote some examples only. We have some of the

[Shri Arun Singh]

Members, I think Mr. Kumaramangalam made a reference to some of these. For example Shri Ayyapu Reddy mentioned about kinetic energy ammunition. Well, we have what is described as FSAPDS (Fin Stabilised Armour Piercing Discard Sabot Ammunition) is kinetic ammunition. We are again one of the very few countries in the world who are in a position to develop this because the science that has gone into that development, ranging from metallurgy to explosive sciences is very highly complex. Some other fields of interests would be for example, we are one of the few countries in the world who have built torpedos. We have developed very advanced torpedos for the Navy which are under manufacture. We are developing sea-mines. Very few countries could develop advanced sea-mines. We are in the process of developing mission simulators for fighter pilots. Again this is technology which not more than seven to ten countries in the world are in a position to develop. We are looking at advanced avionics, upgrades of the new aircraft that we are buying. In other words, the upgrades of aircraft which are coming into service now, or have just come into service. It will upgrade the system for the next decade.

In addition to these, I will of course make some reference to our normal sacred cows, as Mr. Amal Datta puts them—the Main Battle Tanks. While it is true that the tank is a prototype, and the prototypes are undergoing evaluation, perhaps the phraseology of the report could be corrected. I think, and I believe that the House would share my views, that if it is not yet the pride of the Army, certainly it should be the pride of our industries.

Perhaps I would share this information with the Members. There are 4 or 5 countries which have recently developed modern Main Battle Tanks. I will quote some examples to you :

The M. L. Abrams of the USA, i. e. the main battle tank in use now, expected to be in use till the '90s. It took them 17 years to develop that tank.

The Leopard, which is a German tank produced for their NATO forces. It took them 16 years to develop that tank.

The Challenger, the United Kingdom tank, the upgrade of G. II. It took them 13 years to develop that tank.

So, a time-scale ranging between 10 and 15 years, for the Main Battle Tank can be considered to be a very normal time-scale, more importantly in a country where we have never built a tank before. What we have built, certainly are tanks under licensed production systems. Therefore, the criticisms that specifically Mr. Amal Datta had made are, in my view, incorrect, and I refute them. (*Interruptions*)

In the process of developing these tanks I will give you some examples, some idea of what else has had to be developed when we made this type of tanks. We had to develop a gun of our own. We have developed the ammunition for that gun. We have developed the armour for that tank. We have developed and suspension system for our tank, which is entirely indigenous, and I will venture to say that it is about the best suspension system available in the world today. We have had to develop our own laser range finder. We have developed our own fire suppression system, within the tanks. We are also developing our own engine. It is true that we did run into some snags on the engines. We have, or are in the process of looking at imported engines, for the prototype; but I am pleased to inform you that we are on the schedule on the engine now; and when this tank goes into serious production, we will have an indigenous engine.

Another very important large project that we are working on, is the guided missile. It is tactical weapon, and not a strategic weapon. We are in the face of systems evaluation. These are very critical weapon systems. We have the weapon systems of the '90s.) and certainly of the 2000 A.D. We are working on all the three : surface to air anti-tank which is air to surface plus surface to surface. There, considerable development is taking place. This is aimed at dealing with threats which would arise in the next decade, and the decade after that—the State of the Art technologies. We are

working, and the Members would be interested to know this, in this project, e.g. very closely with academic institutions. Some of the best work that has been done on the missile programme for us has been done at the Universities in India; and this is a funded research by DRDO, with the Universities concerned fully involved, and the whole departments working on it. We are working at the moment on air-borne surveillance warning and control systems. We are expected to go into a technology demonstrator project shortly.

May I spend a little time on LCA? That seems to be attracting a lot of attention.

Probably, then there is some need to examine what we are talking about. What is the rationale behind this LCA? What is the strategy that we are using to put this rationale together? We believe and I think that there is an adequate experience, empirical experience in the world to suggest that aircrafts, as we know them, are basically coming to the end or virtually to the end of that possible extension of their utilization in terms of their flights enroute; and the world, in most cases, is now looking for new form of flights, new form of aerodynamics. For this, all kind of changes are required; new materials are required. Steel will not do any more; titanium will not do any more. New system of control, we will require; hydro-pneumatic control and so on is not going to work. New weapons will be required, because we are talking about an aircraft which will be so manoeuvrable that current weapon system would not be able to handle that manoeuvrability. In other words, when we are talking about LCA in this country, we are talking about a gamble. It is our estimation that in 1990 the Indian Air Force is going to require a large number of light combat aircrafts.

There is no doubt that we have an option, and the option before us is to do nothing today knowing that when a time comes, no doubt there will be some foreign supplier and that foreign supplier no doubt for the right price will supply this aircraft. The gamble that we are taking is that we feel, we believe that our experience so far

suggests that we have it in ourselves to build an aviation industry in this country; we, I think, have missed the opportunity before. Members would perhaps agree with me. I don't think we should just miss this opportunity again. But in saying that I say when we are looking for the opportunity for future, then we must look at it which will carry us into the year 2010. In other words, new materials, new technology, new control system and therefore, the rationale behind LCA is to, in a sense, bypass our current state of the art technology of aviation in this country, to go around it and to find ourselves up-front with three or four or five countries in the world who are in a position to develop a light combat aircraft.

Questions have been raised, I think, somewhat unfairly on what an indigenous aircraft is; I mean, for example, it has been said that, you know, we are thinking of importing a radar system, and therefore, it cannot possibly be an indigenous aircraft. How can for an indigenous aircraft we import radar? I think this is somewhat unfair; and here I would like to refer back to the role I have mentioned earlier of Defence Research; one of the roles they have is an integrated system. It is quite likely that we will not be able to develop every single sub-system that goes into LCA; we will develop the main sub-system; some we will have to import. But the responsibility will be on us to integrate an important sub-system along with our indigenously developed sub-system to make a weapons package or weapons platform; that is the state of the art.

Questions have been asked about our engine; and there has been some comment in the Press too about a possible change or a proposal, whatever you may call it, of importing an engine from the United States of America or Britain or whatever. I would like to confirm that we intend to fit the LCA with indigenous engine at a time when the LCA goes into this production. However, since we will have to fly prototype, fairly a large number of prototypes, we will have to give it first to fly ourselves in terms of test and evaluation; then give it to the Airforce to fly, to test it. For the prototype air-

[Shri Arun Singh]

crafts, we may require to import an engine. The objective we have is to develop our own engine; we have developed an engine. It has not some of the specifications that we need. There are certain very critical parameters of that engine which will need to be improved, certain performance parameters need to be improved, certain technologies will have to be improved which is what is going to take us some time. However, in concept terms, we are talking about an indigenous LCA with an indigenous engine.

I think a little bit more detail on this project in terms of our organisational structure and so on, perhaps, is warranted. We are dealing with certain technologies which have been developed and which are matters of interest, like composite materials, digital fly-by-wire control systems, multi-mode radar, digital cockpit technology, computer aided design and computer aided manufacture. These technologies and capabilities had existed in some measure in various places and various establishments in India like for example, HAL, DRDO itself and CSIR, laboratories, and certain universities, the Indian Institute of Science and so on.

We have established, therefore, what we call the Aeronautical Development Agency to integrate this work, to integrate these capabilities. This ADA does not in any way supplant these capabilities. It is merely a catalytic project management organisation which will pull back under these various streams under various heads into one composite whole.

There has been quite a lot of discussion in the Press recently about this project,—most of it unfortunately is occasioned by the gentleman who has now left the project. It would only like to say that about the point which Shri Amal Datta has raised which I want to make very very clear, and there is no comparison at all between the advanced jet trainer and a light combat aircraft.

When we talk about an advanced jet trainer it is an aircraft which is intended for

primary training in advanced fighters of the young pilots. The LCA will require to be flown by some of veterans, experienced pilots. The two have not been equalled. And, therefore, the concept that one should automatically lead us to build an advanced jet trainer is entirely incorrect. It does not share the same material, it does not share the same flying systems, it does not share the same avionics, it does not share the same control systems, it does not share the same weapons system.

R & D project, as I have already mentioned, for Defence Research has a three-tier structure. I will give an example of certain systems where all the three tiers have worked, being simultaneously in their own way all the three being meshed into one. For example, we have what we call the 'Arun' programme for Army communication, Army Radio Engineered Network. Here, everybody was together. The Army, the Production Unit, the Defence Research and Development—all work as one to produce the programme.

For the Air Force, we have ADGES, Air Defence Ground Environment System. Here again, we have all the three agencies which will come together and still remain as one.

For the Navy we have a Naval Communication Project, where similarly all the three agencies are working together.

In fact, Hon. Members may be interested to know that the tallest structure—towering structure—in the country today is now in Tamil Nadu—no longer in Bombay—that is the Naval Communication Project.

Having touched upon these fairly well-known projects, I would like to crave your indulgence to discuss about a few which are not so well-known, where again I can give an example of meshing together of all the Defence establishments takes place, namely the user, the Army and the Navy the, Air Force, Defence Research and Defence Production.

Shri Ayyapu Reddy mentioned about Siahin and the high Himalayas and complications of living and fighting in the high Hima-

layas. It has to be seen to be believed, that the most inhospitable terrain known to man anywhere on the earth—it is worse than that known to any society anywhere in the country. Because apart from everything else, there is the problem of the altitude and oxygen starvation. For the high Himalayas, for example, we have an integrated research programme. Through the process of that integrated programme we have done some experiments. We have developed our own high altitude clothing, combat clothing, adequate to be sought in. We have developed highly sophisticated food preservation and packaging techniques. We are in the process of developing systems to evaluate snowfall and forecast avalanches. We have had to develop communication technologies which will operate in those environments, weapon technology. We have looked at housing, shelter. We have even looked at physiological problems, human problems, what is mountain sickness, what is pulmonary oedema. We even have to look at psychological problems—what happens when you leave him alone in the company of two or three men at 20,000 ft. for four nights at minus 70 degrees. We have to look at transportation system—what system works at those altitudes.

Exactly similarly we take the desert which is the exact opposite—I mean, if there is a possible opposite to the Himalayas, it is the desert. We have to live and fight in the desert also. There again similar technologies have been developed. We even have to develop technologies of water desalination. And even more important in the context of Rajasthan. We have to develop technologies for water defluoridation because fluoride in water is a big problem.

We have some of the most incredibly specialised medical facilities available in India today. We deal with everything ranging from treatment of high third degree burns to cancer. Many of these technologies are of direct relevance to the civilian world. Why I call it the civilian world being in the Ministry of Defence, is, because I do believe that we have not done enough yet to marry these two together. I think, in many countries—in fact, probably in most of the countries—the defence research is the catalyst which leads to development in the non-defence world.

We have started work on this. We are now in the process of transferring of technologies in fields which are as disparate as metallurgy, communications, high altitude animal husbandry, plant genetics. And this process will have to continue.

There is a view, I think, shared by quite a few Members present here, that we should be spending more on defence systems. While I concur with this view in principle, I also want to draw your attention to the fact that it is not just the money that matters. It is the ability that matters: It is the ability to optimise that money. We started from very humble beginning. We are now in the process of going through 50 per cent increase in one year, from something like Rs. 300 crores last year to Rs. 450 crores this year. We will need time to absorb this. But there is no dispute whatsoever in my mind that these investments will have to be stopped up. We are now in the process of looking at various new possibilities. We are looking at concepts, for example, something called enabling technology centres. Can we in the Defence be the catalyst for enabling technologies in semi-conductors devices, for example? Can we be the catalyst in lasers—I am not talking of star war or SDI, but I am talking of laser in more simplistic terms—but with application in medicine, with application in communication for beyond anything that the defence sector would need? We are looking at possibilities of releasing transfer of technology, how do we move technologies even within our own country from the Department of Defence Research and Development to the defence production units? Is there any way we can improve upon this? How do we move technologies in licence production? In licence production, the most interesting thing that happens is that licence production technology gets transferred to the producer, to the factory. And we need actually to transfer those technologies to the research lab because it is research lab that will assimilate those technologies and build on them the future. Very importantly we are looking at methods of increasing the interaction that we have with the academic institutions of this country.

Shri Amal Datta has returned in time for me to deal with one of his queries. There is no doubt whatsoever that one of the most

[Shri Arun Singh]

critical assets that we can hope to build is manpower. Scientific manpower, both in quantity and quality, is our potential strength. The problem that we have, and which I think is a purely common sort of Indian problem, is to get this together, is to organise this manpower. We are now in the process of reviewing this. We are attempting to enlist cooperation of universities and similar institutions, I mean, Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Science, TIFR and so on and so forth, through supporting them by paying for their programmes of fundamental research and also programmes of applied research. We are hoping to develop and hold together a pool of trained manpower within the Ministry of Defence. I am not restricting it to the Department of Defence Research but within the Ministry of Defence, and also by orient re-training of our own scientists. We have found, for example, that it is not always possible to find, let us say, the electronics men in certain disciplines but you can take physics men and re-train them into electronics men. So, that kind of reorientation we want. We attach very great importance to this process because we believe, as one of the speakers has said earlier this evening, that too much of our talent leaves us, too much of our talent goes abroad. It is just one thing for them to go abroad and then our asking them to come back. My view is that it is much better that they never leave in the first place, and to do that we need to pose before them the scientific and technological challenges of the type which will match their requirements of job satisfaction, in that sense of the word, which gives them the impression that they are participating in nation building because that is the kind of satisfaction which is only available in certain restricted fields of activity. We will also naturally have to provide them wherewithals in terms of their material comforts. In terms of our policies for recruitment and promotion, I am very pleased to inform Mr. Datta that I am as distressed by the concept of *ad hoc* as he is. We have now come to the stage where we have brought it down very sharply. In one year, we have reduced this *ad hoc* business by more than 50 per cent. I hope that by the end of this exercise, we will, more or less, be able to eliminate *ad hoc* in terms of recruitment. Also I want to high-light

another particular evil—which I think is an evil—and that is the concept of vacancy-based promotion because here again, if a man does good job and does well, he should be rewarded. We will have in the DRDO, a flexible system where reward is given to those who deserve it.

One very important feature which has featured even today and which has been a regular feature of discussion both in the Press and Parliament, is the international cooperation. Cooperation in defence research, surprisingly perhaps, is a quite common feature. It is a very normal kind of twentieth century global phenomenon. We have bilateral arrangements with certain governments—Governments of France, Poland, Italy. We are looking for bilateral arrangements with few other countries. We also have signed the memorandum of understanding of high technology with United States of America and have been discussing with them cooperation on certain technologies... (*Interruptions*). We will consider U.S. sources for those technologies along with other sources in what we consider to be in the best interest of the development that we are looking forward. However, I would like very categorically to make a clear distinction between cooperation on technology and the purchase of arms. I also would like to state absolutely categorically that we have not approached the United States Government for any arms purchases, either outright purchases or in terms of licensed production. I would like to say further, Sir, that we have not even discussed the purchase of any weapon system, if that would clarify the Hon. Member's doubts.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is all right, I have no personal knowledge.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : I am just making the point. Unfortunately you came late. I am clearing up your confusion or your doubt on this point. Sir, I am sorry I have taken so much time. I am most grateful to Hon. Members for giving me this opportunity. I would touch on the subject of the National Test Range at Balasore, Orissa. May I start by saying that it is a national facility and it is not merely a defence facility? It could be used both by the Department of Space and the Department of Defence.

I would like to assure the House that the site has been selected after very, very careful scrutiny and the only criterion that is counted happens to be its geographical location. Hon. Members will be interested to know this. Mr. Shivraj Patil is here. The Department of Space has a programme for Polar Satellite Launch somewhere towards 1990. Members will be interested to know that the launch from this site, compared to existing sites, will add very significantly to the satellite payload because of a massive reduction in the engine range. It is only the best geographical location.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Away from the Equator.

SHRI ARUN SINGH : I am merely making a point. I am just making a fundamental point. It is a fact which I am putting across, Sir, every effort will be made to minimise any hardship which may be caused to the citizens who may be displaced. Both the Government of India and the Orissa Government will work together in regard to the rehabilitation programmes or resettlement programmes.

I am confident that Members present here and the House and the country as a whole will recognise the importance of this particular facility in the nation's interest and will give it their support.

In conclusion, Sir, I hope that hon. Members will share my view that we are proud of the contributions that are made by the DRDO and are conscious of the very large challenges that lie ahead of them. 30,600 odd employees will be managing and working with the Budget Estimates of something of the order of Rs. 427 crores in the year 1986-87. In this process they will be handling tasks and objectives of vital national significance and relevance. I wish the House to join me in wishing them all success in their endeavours.

18.39 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
April 8, 1986/Chaitra 18,
1908 (Saka).*